THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 41. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1886. | INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

School Opened Monday.

And with an eye to the wants of the hundred of small customers, those who have not yet dressed their darlings will find that

LEOPOLD BROS.

have prepared an unusually attractive budget of school garments, and prices as usual are the lowest in the city.

BOY'S SCHOOL SUITS.

We have garments that will make boys presentable at school, and make the boys happy in the knowledge that they are dressed well in common with their school fellows; they do credit to their parents, make Father's and Mother's proud of them, because none are so poor but they can afford to dress their boys were at our exceedingly

LOW PRICES,

So do not neglect this opportnnity offered to you by

LEOPOLD BROS.

A Cautious Buyer

will look to the newspapers for information when in quest of goods.

KOOP BROS

Are Selling

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

At Remarkably LOW PRICES.

Their Store is stocked with the best the market affords.

Fresh Vegetables Received Daily.

FRONT STREET, - BRAINERD MINN.

THE CITY MEAT MARKETS

No. 15, Sixth Street South.

K. S. PAINE & CO., Prop.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Sole agency in this city for PLATT & CO'S Clebrated

OYSTERS.

They are the best oysters for the price Sold in Brainerd.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

C. B. SLEEPER,

Attorney at Law

And Real Estate Agent.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION.
GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON FRONT STREET.

OFFICE IN

SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - - BRAINERD

So Few Purchasers of

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Can claim to be experts in the selection of an instrument that it is

Absolutely Necessary For Their Own Interests,

To deal with a house whose leading position enables it to secure the best in the market, whose ample capital enables it to buy at the Lowest cash prices, whose immense stock affords the largest field for selection, and whose well astablished reputation for integrity precludes the possibility of its abusing the confidence of its patron Ask your friends for such a house and they will refer you to

W. J. DYER & BRO.

St. Paul and Minneapolis,

The Leading Music House of Northwest.

☞ Correspondence promptly attended to, and all inquiries carefully answered.

Keene, Nevers & Spaulding,

REAL ESTATE AND

Insurance Agents.

Lumbermen's Time Checks

—AND—

City and County Orders Bought.

Sixth Street, next door north of Post Office.

BRAINERD - MINN.

PAINT SHOP.

Sign, House and Carriage PAINTING.

KALSOMIMING & PAPER HANGING

Shop Door west of F. G. Sundberg's Jewelry store.

J. C. CONGDON, Prop.

BULL AND BEARS.

For 18c in 2-cent stamps, and the names of five energetic farmer, we will send FREE to any address 3 beautiful photo engravings of the CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—First of the magnificent and massive building itself; second, the interior of the main auditorium, showing its architecture, sculpture and paintings; third, the hundreds of "Bulls and Bears" in the pits at work.

FARMERS GRAIN AND SEED CO.,

418, Wabash Avenue, Chica

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 10:05 p. m., daily.
No. 3 arrives from the south at 1:45. Departs going west at 2 10 p. m.
No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m Departs going west at 2:10 p. m., daily except Sunday.
No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:55 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.
No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:30 a. m., daily.
No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:45 p. m. Departs going south at 1;10. Daily except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express: Milwaukee, Chicago, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, Waukesha and Eau Claire,..........	12:50 p. m.	1:30 p. m
Chicago night express: Milwaukee, Chicago, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, Waukesha and Eau Claire..........	8:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m
Arriving Trains at	**Minneapolis.**	**St. Paul**
Chicago day express: From Chicago, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Neenah..........	7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m
Chicago Night Express: From Chicago, Milwaukee Oshkosh, Neenah and Fond du Lac..........	4:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m

ALL TRAINS DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED.

Chicago day express arrives at Chicago ...6:45 a. m
Chicago night express arrives Chicago 12:45 p. m

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent.
ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

F. N. FINNEY, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'kt A'gt, Milwaukee.

Professional Cards.

R. K. WHITELY,
CITY ENGINEER.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 8, Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD.......... MIMN.

C. O. PAQUIN, M. D.
Office at Corner of 7th and Front Streets. Calls can be made at office which is open day and night.
BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Over Post Office

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST.
Rooms 3 and 4 over Post-Office.
BRAINERD.......... MINN.

Dr. E. Herbert Stanley,
DENTIST!

Operative Department,
CALE BLOCK.
Front Street, - Brainerd.

Teeth filled with Gold.
Teeth filled with Plastics.
Calcarcous Deposits Removed.

Nerves REMOVED,
Devitalized Teeth Treated and Filled.

Prosthetic Dentistry.

Artificial Teeth on Rubber Base. Artificial teeth on enameled platinum, continuous gum. Attachment of Artificial Crowns to Natural Roots,

Tooth, Crown and Bridge work. Metallic Encasements for Carious Crowns.

Artificial Vela and Obturaters. Natural Teeth regulated, etc,

Harmony prevailed to the credit of the party,

The democratic primaries will be held to-night.

Jerre Rusk has been renominated for Governor of Wisconsin.

Geo. Holland furnished the "harmony cigars." G. W. is a very dry joker.

The Park region Fair at Fergus Falls is in full blast and promises to be a complete success.

Let every honest republican put his shoulder to the wheel now and help the good cause along.

The Wadena county commissioners have ordered a vote to be taken on the county seat question,

The Fergus Falls democrats elected a solid delegation in favor of Kelly, but is divided as to Doc Ames.

The Prohibition Congressional Convention which met at Fergus falls on Wednesday put in nomination J. Henry Long for Congress.

Doc Ames will try to unite the Knights of Labor and the farmers' alliance with the Democratic end of his machine. It will not work.—Herald.

An election on the removal of the County seat of Wadena county has been ordered and the Verndale people have their flag half mast. The fight between the two towns has been a bitter one.

It is no credit to McGill that he carries the primaries of both great cities. It awakened to us the fear that these same cities may control him if he is elected governor.—Ex.

Although only about a week has elapsed since the Charleston disaster was made known to the country, over $128,000 have been sent to the city for relief purposes, and the contributions are increasing daily.

The house of T. A. Casernov in Norman county, near Ada, was broken into yesterday by two masked men. The servant girl (colored) was in the house alone. They bound and gagged her, robbed the house of over $400 and hung the girl to a tree in the yard. She managed to free herself and call for help.

At the Workingmen's Club Meeting last night H. C. Stivers was the choice as candidate for the legislature by an overwhelming majority. As Brother Stivers is a Democrat he will probably meet with no obstacles in getting the Democratic support at the convention tomorrow.

Frank Mead, a prominent newspaper man of Mandan, D. T., and well known throuhout the Northwest, shot and probably fatally injured Frank Farnsworth at the Merchants' hotel Tuesday. Farnsworth was also a resident of Maudan and the two were supposed to be the best of friends.

Fifteen of the foremost ladies of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chamberlain, Dakota, visited all saloons Wednesday night and requested saloon keepers to remove from the windows all life-sized portraits of women dealing out liquor. All but one complied.

It was a mistake, and a bad one, when the gentleman who had charge of getting up the rules governing entries at our county fair, put in the clause stating that no premiums would be allowed unless there was competition. It will have a tendency to keep several exhibitors away who had intended making entries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rodgers, wife of George Rodgers, has been appointed master workman of District No. 24, Knights of Labor. She is 39 years of age and the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living. In 1883 she was supreme judge of District 24. She is the first woman appointed master workman and has no anarchistic tendencies.

If the expression of public opinion goes for anything the people of Crow Wing county are entirely satisfied with Sheriff Mertz's record during his term of office, and are anxious to see him fill the position for another term at least. It goes a good ways towards helping a man when in the whole county there is not a man that can raise any reasonable objection to any of his public acts.

Not a Candidate.

The Pioneer Press says that the Hon. C. F. Kindred is a candidate for lieutenant governor. The News doesn't credit any such stuff. Kindred has had a taste of politics, and isn't made of the stuff that gets caught in the same trap twice. —Duluth News. The News is right, Mr. Kindred is not a candidate.

Anything for Office.

Fred Puhler, of Ada, will be a delegate from Norman county to the democratic state convention, instructed for Doc Ames. This is the same Puhler who made himself so conspicuously rediculous by his reckless enthusiasm during the bloody fight in the Fifth district. Fred is a noted pedestrian, and it don't take him long to walk out of one party into the other. But then, he is only following his leader. Dr. Ames walked over the same track at the time he failed to get the republican nomination for mayor of Minneapolis a few years ago. —Sauk Centre Herald.

An Indian Speech.

The Indian commission has been in council with the Pillager Indians at Leech Lake a week, but as yet have accomplished nothing. About half the Indians have signified their willingness to execute an agreement which will remove them to White Earth, but the other half are equally as obstinate and avow that they never will leave this country. Sturgeon Man, the leader of the opposition party, said:

"Years ago the white man came from far across the sea and landed in this country. He found the Indians. They were a rich people and were ornamented with gold which they found in abundance in their country. The white man coveted our country and took it from us little by little, driving us westward until they have penned us upon this little piece of land, and this we intend to keep. We believe the Great Spirit placed us on this beautiful lake, and we intend to live here. We will not leave here unless the lake is moved with us, and we don't believe the Great Father can move this lake to White Earth. We don't believe the country will hold water after it is moved. We love the country where our father's graves are, and we will not leave it. If you ask us a hundred times our answer will be the same.

HARMONY PREVAILED.

Doings of the Republican County Convention.

Lum Delegates Elected.

There were undoubtedly some people in this city who were disappointed at the harmonious manner in which the business of the Republican County Convention was transacted on Monday. The slight rupture which occurred at the Second ward caucus had been healed over and the business proceeded with the utmost harmony. The convention was called to order at 3:25 p. m. by J. J. Howe in the absence of the chairman. The call was read to the convention, and after this business was transacted a temporary chairman was elected in the person of W. E. Entriken, and Walter Davis as temporary secretary, which organization was afterward made permanent. The chair appointed as committee on credentials, W. A. Fleming, Fred Allen and W. A. Smith, who repaired to an ante-room and after examination reported the following as entitled to seats in the convention:

First Ward—W. A. Fleming, P. M. Lagerguist, and C. H. Douglas as proxy for Wm. Barron.

Second Ward—W. A. Smith, Frank Schmeltz, James Meagher, W. E. Seelye, Walter Davis and John Dennis.

Third Ward—W. E. Entriken, Fred Allen, Ed. Crust, and D. S. Forgy.

Fourth Ward—P. G. Foglestrom, Dan Doran and J. J. Howe as proxy for James Quinn and Chas. Westerburg.

Garfield—John Bradford.

Fairbanks—P. S. Stullings.

Mooresville—Jerry Root, A. M. Bratt.

Mille Lacs—J. N. Nevers, as proxy for Clark Dinwiddie.

This report was accepted by the convention.

The next business was the election of delegates to the legislative convention. D. S. Forgy arose and nominated the following gentlemen as such delegates:

Wm. Paine, Jerry Root, J. S. Gardner, N. H. Ingersoll, W. A. Fleming, W. E. Entriken and W. E. Seelye.

On motion the delegates above named were elected by acclamation.

A motion was made to have the chair appoint a committee of five to present three names to the convention as delegates to the State convention, which was carried and as such committee the chair appointed W. F. Seelye, D. S. Forgy, A. M. Bratt, J. J. Howe, and D. Doran who repaired to a room for consultation. The committee soon returned and reported that the names of W. W. Hartley and J. J. Howe were unanimously chosen but they were divided on the third man, A. J. Halstead's name having been presented and also that of W. A. Fleming. In order to settle the matter satisfactory a vote of the convention was ordered on all four names three to be selected. On the first ballot W. W. Hartley received 17 out of 22 votes, on the next ballot J. J. Howe received 19 out of 20 votes; this left the third delegate to be selected from the two remaining candidates, the ballot resulting in 17 votes for W. A. Fleming and four for A. J. Halstead, this making the delegation W. W. Hartley, J. J. Howe and W. A. Fleming.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the convention:

RESOLVED, That it is the general desire of the republicans of Crow Wing county that the county should be divided into four commissioners districts, and we would earnestly request the county commissioners at their next meeting to take action on the matter so that five commissioners may be elected at the next election.

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the district convention be and is hereby instructed to support C. B. Buckman for State senator provided that he and his followers support the interests of this county at said convention.

A motion was made and seconded that the delegates to the legislative convention at Little Falls be instructed to stand by and work for Leon E. Lum, first, last and all the time, which was unanimously carried.

A motion was also made and carried instructing the delegates to the State convention to work for the nomination of C. A. Gillman for Governor, and W. W. Hartley for Clerk of the Supreme court first, last and all the time.

A committee was appointed to wait on Leon E. Lum and introduce him to the convention, which was done, and that gentleman addressed them in a few well chosen words.

On motion the Chairman read the names of the foliowing gentlemen as a County committee who was elected by a vote of the Convention: J. N. Nevers, A. M. Bratt, J. L. Camp, J. J. Howe and Wm. Paine.

The Convention then adjourned after which they partook of a suyply of "harmony cigars" which were furnished by Geo. Holland, for the occasion.

A Ohild Healed.

My little daughter, at the age of five years, was afflicted with a very painful and disfiguring eruption on her face that baffled the skill of the physicians. I gave her Swift's Specific, and less than one bottle cured the disease entirely.

J. L. BURCH.

Athens, Ga., June 16, 1885.

From a Gratful Heart.

Early in October, 1884, I was taken with inflamatory rheumatism so that I was confined to my bed, and could not even move the toes on one of my feet. I could not bear to have my clothes changed or be handled in anywise. With all the remedies administered I found no relief. A friend seeing the advertisement of S. S. S. as a rheumatic cure, secured some for me. This was in February 1885, and after taking six small bottles I noticed a change in the feeling of my limbs, and could turn over in bed almost without assistance or pain. After a dozen bottles had been used, I could walk on crutches. I am now able to walk without crutches, and do the cooking for a family of four, and nearly all the housework.

MRS. FANNIE E. JAMES.

Hephzebian, Richmond Co., Ga. June 21, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Early yesterday morning Samuel Johnson, car cleaner and repairer on the N. P. at Fargo, in stepping backward from his car, got before a switch engine, which passed over him, crushing his legs and inflicting terrible bruises about his face and head. His right leg has been amputated and several toes on the left foot.

Wages and the Cost of Living in Minnesota.

A correspondent writing from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the New York Times gives some interesting particulars of the currant wages and cost of living in this part of the country. The Times is a Free Trade paper. The correspondent says:

Carpenters' wages are as high now as ten years ago, and the better class of workmen receive from $1 to $2 a week more. Brick-layers' wages are about the same. There is a good demand for all such labor, and had it not been for the labor troubles last spring, which prevented capitalists from starting new buildings and improvements, there would be very few idle men in the Northwest to-day. Stonecutters got $3 and $3.50 per day in 1876, and get the same now. The strike in St. Paul last spring for $3.50 for eight hours' work was not successful. Plumbers' wages are about the same, but some bosses are giving the same wages now for nine hours' work as they did for ten in 1876. The average wages of job printers in 1876 were $14.65. The average is now $16,25, an increase of $1.60 per week. Daily wages of first-class printers in 1876 were $2.47, against $2.71 now, an increase of 24 cents per day.

The wages of tailors, sewing girls, shoemakers, and that class of people who work in factories have increased about 3 per cent. In those factories where work is done by the piece the introduction of improved machinery has enabled operatives to turn out more work and consequently earn more money in the same length of time at the same rate of wages. In the great mills of Minneapolis there has been a steady increase in wages. A canvass of the principal mills there shows that of the men who now receive $2.25 per day and under there has been an increcse of ten per cent in wages since 1876. To men who receive from $2.25 to $2.50 per day their wages are as high now as then. Men who got $1.50 in 1876 now get $1.75. Laborers on city contracts are very little, if any, better off now than they were ten years ago. The average price for day laborers then was $1.25, and that is about the average now. It is not enough. When it comes to the cost of living now as compared with ten years ago the difference is fully as great in favor of the working-man as the increase in wages. Clothing is about twenty-five per cent cheaper. A good honest suit of clothes which cost $25 ten years ago can be bought now for $18 or $20. There has not been so great a reduction in the finer qualities of clothing at in the common articles. A suit of clothes, strong, well made, and good enough for anyone, can be bought in any clothing store in St. Paul for $12 to $15, and a sixteen-year-old boy can get a complete outfit, except shoes and hat for $8 to $10. These cost fully twenty-five per cent. more in 1876. Heavy flannel and woolen goods of all kinds have declined about twenty-five per cent.

Housekeeping Pests.

Complaints are made from various sections of a band of baking powder tramps whose tricks upon the unsuspecting housekeepers seem to partake very much of the nature of confidence operations. The band is composed of women, although employed and directed by an agent of the other sex, and their methods of procedure, as explained by several ladies who have been victimized, is as follows: Obtaining access to the kichen, they introduce the subject of baking powders, inquiring the kind used in the family. Being shown the can, perhaps a fresh, full one, they volunteer to "test" it to ascertain its qualities. Their "test" consists in placing the can on a hot stove or over a lamp or gas jet, or in mixing the baking powder with water both hot and cold. If the baking powder is good for anything the heat will, of course, expel the gas, which being ammonical or carbolic, is apparent to the sense of smell. The claim is then made that this odor indicates something detrimental, although, as a matter of fact, a baking powder that would give off no gas when subjected to heat would be without leavening powder and valueless. They will also mix the baking powder given them with water. If pure it effervesces quickly. The baking powder they peddle being similarly mixed foams up slowly like yeast, standing, perhaps, over the top of the glass. This they claim as evidence of superiority, whereas it is the exhibition of a trick only, their baking powder having been specially prepared to make this test by the addition of flour, gum or albumen. It is sure evidence of adulteration. Of course the object of these frandulent tricks is to destroy confidence in all other kinds of baking powder, and to sell the particular brand for which the women are traveling.

Were this the whole of the operation, housekeepers would not often be deceived. Every intelligent person knows that baking powder is not made to be used in this way, but in cooking where its action is entirely different from that produced by dry heat or by mixture with water alone. The chief object of this jugglery is to destroy the baking powder given for testing; or by heating it to drive off its leavening gasses, and so weaken it that when used it will fail to work. At the next baking there is heavy food, of course, and the "tramp" probably gets the credit of having told the housekeeper a valuable fact, instead of having spoiled her baking powder, as was actually the case. The average "tramp" will, in this way, destroy from fifty to seventy-five pounds of baking powder a day.

A second method for spoiling for use the baking powder in a kitchen where they are permitted to experiment with it is by dexteriously throwing in the can a small quantity of salt, soda, or powdered lime. Again, should there chance to be no baking powder in the house, the operators will produce, of the kind used by the family, a sample that has been purposly adulterated or "doctored" to to make such an exhibit as they desire under the so-callee test.

The only way to protect our food from being contaminated by tramps of this kind is to turn all persons who wish to attempt to tamper with it unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles only, which experience has proved satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

Universal Verdict.

During the first few weeks in which the new route of the Wisconsin Central Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis has been in operation, it has acquired a popularity almost unknown in the history of railroads. Nor is this surprising if we investigate the cause of its success. The road-bed, rolling stock and entire equipment of the new line are equal to any in the country. It runs the fastest trains with the least restrictions and it spares no endeavor to secure comfort and ease for the traveling public. The fast train between Chicago and St. Paul leaves Chicago at 4:40 p. m. and Milwaukee 7:40 p. m. daily and arrives in St. Paul at 7:15 and in Minneapolis at 7:50 the next morning. All classes of tickets are accepted on this train, which is unlimited is this respect. Two trains are run daily in each direction between Chicago St. Paul and Minneapolis, and three trains daily between Chicago and Fond du-Lac, Oshkosh, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. It is the only line running a daylight train through the state of Wisconsin. The dining, sleeping and parlor cars are the exclusive property of the road, and noted for their elegance and comfort, and last but not least, the employes are, without exception, courteous and obliging, perfectly disciplined, and attentive to the wants of the public. We predict for the new route a large business and a warm spot in the heart of every traveler.

NIGHT WATCHMEN.

An Invention Which Accurately Tells Whether They Do Their Duty.

"There has been a great demand of late years for a clock that would record the going and coming of night watchmen in factories, hotels and other large buildings," said a manufacturer to a reporter recently. "You may provide a building liberally with fire-escapes, but they are of little use if the watchman, being asleep, neglects to give the alarm when the fire breaks out. Thus the best of all precautions is the 'electric watchman's clock and register.' Watchmen are no better than other mortals; they will grow weary and sleepy, and some of them would rather doze all night in an arm-chair in some snug corner than march their appointed rounds. But the electric clock and register is an invention that serves as the most potent stimulus to the watchman to make him go his rounds. It is so arranged as to serve for any desired number of stations, and controlling from one to ten watchmen if necessary. At each station the watchman inserts a key and gives one full turn. This makes its unfailing record on a blank which is locked inside the clock in the office, and which is so placed that no watchman, however ingenious or sly, can tamper with it. The record when taken out in the morning shows exactly what stations the watchman visited in the night and the time of his visits."

"Are there no other contrivances, portable and more simple, that answer the purpose?"

"There are other contrivances, certainly, but none so reliable as the electric clock. For instance, there is a contrivance which a watchman carries about with him. This contains a paper dial on which record is to be made during the night by the use of a key fastened at each station to be visited. This is delivered to the watchman when he goes on duty. The blank paper dial is locked inside of it. But supplying himself with a lot of false station keys the watchman can punch all the holes he pleases and deliver the detector to the proper official in the morning correctly marked. I tell you it is a good deal of trouble for a watchman to walk about all night. There are some people, even night watchmen, who think the night was made for sleep and rest. One such who had been employed in a large hotel where the portable detector had been in use, astonished his employers by resigning shortly after they procured an electrical. He admitted that the new clock kept him going all night and disturbed his rest. Under the old arrangement he had slumbered and lounged to his heart's content. The superintendent of a large factory recently rigged a pedometer to a night watchman. The man faithfully went his rounds, and in the morning the machine registered nearly fifteen miles. In a large factory in Connecticut where the portable detector is in use, one of the officials took a notion one night to walk quietly through and see what was going on. To his surprise he found the watchman lying in a half-drunken condition in the engine-room. He thought, of course, that in the morning the dial would be presented in a very imperfect condition. But he was very much astonished to find it brought to the office with all the markings duly made. He said nothing, but took observations the next night, and noted a similar state of affairs, the markings being apparently correct in the morning. The watchman was summoned to the office and ordered to give an account of himself and his detector. The explanation was so rambling and incoherent that the man was at once dismissed. The factory folks were mystified and racked their brains to discover how a drunken man, who spent most of his nights in an engine-room, could produce such records in the morning. After many days they learned that the deceitful fellow had procured a number of blank paper dials and also a key to the lock which shut them in. He would pick them in the evening before going on duty, then open the concern, take out the blank which had been supplied him and slip the fraudulent one in its place.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

HANCOCK'S COURTSHIP.

How the Hero of Gettysburg Became Acquainted with His Wife.

After Hancock graduated from West Point his first duty was in connection with an exploring party in the West. On his way there he stopped for a short time at St. Louis, and it was his custom here to take a horseback ride every morning. As he rode down one of the streets one bright sunny day when it was still early, he saw at the window of one of the finest-looking houses of the city a very beautiful young lady. His eye caught her's as he passed, and he involuntarily raised his hat. The young lady blushed, waved her hand at him, and then stepped back into the shadow. As the story goes, it was a case of love at first sight on Hancock's part. Morning after morning he rode past that house hoping to see her again. At last one day he passed by on foot just as she was leaving the house on the arm of an old gentleman. The lady recognized him again, as he could see by her blushes, but she did not bow, and just as he passed she entered a carriage. The old gentleman followed her, and the two drove rapidly away. I shall not describe how Hancock took a cab and kept the carriage in sight, nor how gratified he was when after a short ride he saw it draw up at the door of one of his old army comrades. A moment later he had dismissed the cab, and knocked at his friend's house. His friend met him in the hall, and in a stammering way he asked for an introduction to the lady. A moment later he was taken into the parlor and introduced to Miss Almira Russell and her father. Old Mr. Russell was one of the rich merchants of St. Louis. He took quickly to Hancock, and before he left the house that afternoon the young officer received a hearty invitation to call, which, by the way, the young lady seconded. Hancock did call, and he called often. The pretty young lady seemed to be as much attracted to the gay young Lieutenant as the Lieutenant was to her. After a short courtship they became engaged, and a short time later were married.—*Carp, in Cleveland Leader.*

How the Silken Satellites that Shine on Stage-Struck Lovers are Made.

A good theatrical moon is a troublesome thing to construct. The old-fashioned moon was a tin moon box about like a milk pan, covered with silk or transparent paper, behind which two or three candles were inserted. This was rigged on invisible wires and thus operated by a man who slowly drew it upward. This was unsatisfactory, especially to those in the front seats.

The best moon now is made by using two drops. Out of the first in which is the sky scene, is cut a strip a yard wide it being the path up which the moon is to travel. Immediately behind and so close that the piece so removed is not discernible, is a second drop. From this a round piece is removed and the place covered by white or yellow silk or some transparent cloth, and from behind a strong calcium light is thrown on the silk. The moon is made to rise by gently hauling up the back drop.

Clouds are usually painted on strips extending across the path cut in the first drop, serving both to strengthen the drop laterally and add to the realism of the scene by having the moon disappear for a moment under a cloud.—

G. A. R.—Pap Thomas Post No. 30, meets every 1st and 3d Thursday evening of the month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting comrades invited.
A. E. VEON, Post Com. H. C. STIVERS, Adjt.

K. P.—White Cross Lodge No. —, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
W. HEMPSTEAD, C. C. W. BAIN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Brainerd Lodge No. 47, meets in Odd Fellows' hall the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brothers invited.
HENRY MAHLE, M. W. P. R. WILKINS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Evergreen Lodge, No. 90. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall on Sixth Street.
A. E. LOSEY, N. G. E. O. PARKS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Wildey Lodge, No. 37, holds regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited
ALEX BENSON, N. G. R. H. PAINE, R. S.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at the reading room at 2:30 p. m. Gospel temperance meetings at the reading room every Sabbath afternoon at 4 p. m.
MRS. A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

R. A. M.—Brainerd Chapter No. 42, meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
J. E. Wilson, High Priest. G. W. Phillips, Sec'y.

K. T.—Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
C. L. SPAULDING, E. C. F. M. CABLE, Recorder.

What Brainerd Needs

An Experienced

NURSE

MRS. M. P. MURPHY

Would announce to the citizens of Brainerd that she is prepared to take care of the sick, and parties desiring her services can find her at

Over Losey & Dean's Undertaker's shop on Seventh Street.

The best of refferences and recommendations given. Charges reasonable.

LORD ARKWRIGHT

Improve Your Stock.

S. W. GRAY,

Has at his farm two miles from the city for service a

PURE BATES BULL!

This animal was sired by imported Baron Guyune, the dam beiug imported Lady Arkwright.

Farmers and Stockmen Should Make A Note of This.

A. P. RIGGS,

Real Estate, Insuranc e,

And Collections.

Room 12, - Sleeper Block.

$1,500 each for seven houses well located
$1,200 for 2 houses and 3 lots on north side
$675 for 7-room house on Norwood street
$350 for desirable house in W. Brainerd
$390 is the sum needed to buy a house on Sixth street south with two lots.
$1,100 will buy that beautiful house with 3 lots corner 6th and Rosewood.
$900 for house and lot Fourth street N.
$950 each for 2 houses on Juniper street
$1,700 for house and 2 lots Fairview add.
$750 for 3 lots opposite new school house on Broadway.
$1,200 for house and 3 lots fronting Gregory Square.
$1,300 for residence near high school.

The Norwood House is for rent on favorable terms, including barn. The house is furnished.

Call and see other bargains in houses and lots, and farm lauds. Houses for rent, etc., etc.

DeLAND & CO'S

CAP SHEAF

SALERATUS

SODA

For Baking Purposes, Best in the World.

SOLD BY KOOP BROTHERS,

Front Street, Brainerd.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

SIMPLE STRONG

NEW HOME

SWIFT SURE

SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—

30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY

A. V. SNYDER.

Sixth Street.

Real Estate!

LOANS and INSURANCE!

LOTS, BLOCKS, HOUSES And Business Property

FOR SALE,

And Sold on Commission.

Money to Loan

—ON—

Brainerd Property and Minnesota Farms.

☞ Strong and Reliable Insurance Companies represented.

☞ Houses to Rent. Rents Collected for non-residents.

O. H. HAVILL & CO

Room 1, Town-McFadden Bl'k.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL,

MINNEAPOLIS,

Or DULUTH

And all Points in

Minnesota Dakota Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory

OREGON,

British Columbia, Puget Sound And Alaska.

Express trains Daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER

AND

ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN

ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND

On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free

The only all Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

For Full information as to Time, Rates, Et Address,

CHAS. S. FEE

General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Min

Traveling

SUMMER OR WINTER,

In either direction between

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL,

—AND—

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, THE EAST.

—OVER—

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE

The Palace Sleeping and Parlor Car Route

Will contribute to your happiness.

2 Solid Through Trains 2

EACH WAY DAILY.

—VIA—

NEW RICHMOND,
CHIPPEWA FALLS,
EAU CLAIRE,
STEVENS POINT,
NEENAH,
OSHKOSH,
FOND DU LAC,
WAUKESHA and BURLILCTON.

PALACE DINING CARS,

od all through trains in which meals are served at the uniform price of 75 cents.

PALACE CHAIR CARS.

on all day trains, with polite and attentive porters

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

unrivalled by any in the world on all night trains.

The "Short Line" to all points in Central, Northern and Eastern Wisconsin, and on the Michigan Peninsula.

F. N. FINNEY, Gen'l Manager. A. A. ALLEN, Ass't Gen'l Manager

JAMES BARKER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

173 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
19 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast trains of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T,

☞ SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all pointe South and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railways.

☞ Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.

REMEMBER! The trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Sleeping cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING Cars.

☞ 150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED Free. Fare always as Low as the Lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc, call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to

S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis Minn

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publisher.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Henry Ward Beecher has been sick in England and was compelled to cancel some of his lecture engagements. His friends at the east expect that he will soon start for home.

Gladstone is convinced of the ultimate success of home rule. As he says, a cause for which 1,400,000 Englishmen and Scotchmen voted cannot be considered a hopeless one. There will be no cessation of the struggle until a nation's demand is granted.

The United States supreme court recently sustained the validity of the quarantine laws passed by the state of Louisiana, and the publication of the decision has called attention to the fact that congress has never passed any quarantine laws, but has left the states to deal with the matter as the varying circumstances seemed to demand.

It is suggested by the Chicago Journal that the old war with Mexico be fought over again in the magazines. There are enough veterans living to make it very interesting to themselves, but it is doubtful if the present generation can be made to read this sort of writing. The subject is too far away, and may well be left embalmed in books of history.

As an illustration of the increasing thrift of the colored people in the south, it may be noted that in Charleston, S. C., there are 1,057 negroes who have accounts in savings banks, the total amount on deposit being $125,000. One pure blooded African has nearly $7,000 in a bank, besides owning a $10,000 plantation mortgaged for only $3,000.

The anarchists in some of the larger cities are threatening dire revenge if the condemned Chicago anarchists are hanged. Possibly some of these threats may be fulfilled, though they are generally regarded as intended solely to save their brethren. But many of these people are extreme fanatics and no one can tell what such people may do.

Ocean travel was never before so cheap as it is now. Many of the steamship offices in New York display the sign, "Twelve Dollars to London," which is the price for steerage passage under the cut rates. Some of the lines are giving a cabin rate of $50, which will probably be made still lower by the competition for this class of passengers, as they yield the largest profits. As a result of the reduced rates, ocean travel is increasing in volume every year.

The constitution of Nebraska contains a novel provision under which the people may express their preference for a United States senator at the state election preceding the session of the legislature which is to elect a senator. For ten years this curious provision has been a dead letter. The senators have all been elected the usual way, the legislature being trusted to make the choice. Now for the first time in the history of the state the people are to vote for their favorite and instruct their representatives. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Mr. Lowell's advice to Americans while he was Minister to England has been repeated by the United States Minister at the Hague, concerning American fortunes in Holland. There are no remaining Dutch estates that now can possibly be claimed by descendants of Dutch ancestry in this country, as recent legislation makes all claims untenable that were not presented and proved before the Commission of Liquidation in 1857. Mr. Lowell sent the information officially that there were no sums of money lying unclaimed in the Bank of England, and no old estates in England subject to claims in this country at present.

There has been recently organized in St. Paul a company which will prove of much benefit to property owners and capitalists. It is a Real Estate Title Insurance company, similar to those in operation in Philadelphia and other eastern cities. The plan of the company, in brief, is to guarantee against loss by reason of defective titles, liens or encumbrances. A policy in this company takes the place of the abstract and the attorney's opinion usually required in making a loan or in the sale of the property. The policy guarantees the title in the amount and for the time of the loan, or for the value of the property for all time.

Of the three hundred and twenty-five members of the present house of representatives, only seventeen have held their seats continuously for more than ten years past. This "old guard" is composed of Messrs. Blout, of Georgia; Henderson, Morrison, Springer and Cannon, of Illinois; Holman, of Indiana; Strait, of Minnesota; Singleton, of Mississippi; Bland, of Missouri; Kelley, Randall, O'Neill and Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Mills, Culbertson and Reagan, of Texas, and Tucker, of Virginia. The democrats have eleven and the republicans six of these "old-timers." All of them except Mr. Tucker and Mr. Strait, who declined to be candidates, will probably be in the next congress.

The statisticians of England cipher out that life in that country has somewhat increased in duration during the last generation, and the sanitarians attribute the gain to the better care which has been taken of the public health since what is called sanitary science has become a subject of special study. But Dr. Thomas S. Sozinskey of Philadelphia writes an elaborate paper in the Medical and Surgical Reporter to express his doubt as to the theory that the average length of human life is increasing, and presents an array of figures of the mortality in England and the United States to sustain his view. He shows by authentic figures that life is longest in Ireland, whose people, Dr. Lozinskey says, are supposed to be singularly oblivious to sanitary science. The influences working against the race he holds to be the artificial mode of existence in civilized countries.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

FOR LIQUOR'S CAUSE.

An Address to Tax-Payers of Minnesota from the Saloon Men.

The address issued by the Columbia association (liquor dealers) of the state of Minnesota is as follows. It is under date of Aug. 30 and addressed from St. Paul:

We would respectfully call your attention to the formation of the above assoiation, the object of which in brief is: Protection of those directly or indirectly engaged in the sale of malt, vineous and sprituous liquors, and by united action the prevention of the enactment of laws inimical to such business. This association, although at present local, now numbers over seven hundred members, and has, by its efforts in the city of St. Paul, only of a brief existence, accomplished a great amount of good to the trade generally, chiefly among which has been the prevention of oppressive persecution on the part of our opponents. The convening of the legislature this winter, and with it the attendant danger of the passage of measures aiming at the general destruction of our business, makes it absolutely necessary that all persons interested in the business contribute their share of personal assistance toward such action as will in a great measure do away with this possibility. You will ask, what can we do? You can in your respective locality at once by co-operative and united action take such steps which will prevent the election of candidates to the legislature who will be opposed to us. United action is always more effective than individual influence. Organize at once into an association which shall have this for an object. Use your interest and endeavor to select only such men whom you know you can trust at the coming caucuses of all political parties, and see that only such men are placed in nomination who will oppose laws tending toward high license and prohibition. Now be assured that there is danger, and do not pass this over lightly. Our opponents are at work night and day and are now forming all over the state, and unless something is done on the part of our friends at once we cannot tell the results. Remember anything you do in the matter will simply be doing your duty toward yourself and your business. The association will be glad at any time to correspond with you and render you such assistance and give such information as may be to your interest and welfare. Should you at any time be in St. Paul any of the officers of the association will be glad to see you and personally be informed of the prospects in your section. We do not expect that your efforts will go beyond your immediate locality, but we do expect and entirely depend upon you for success in your respective district. Should success attend it, which it will if the proper attention is paid to this address, you will have the thanks of all interested. Hoping to hear from you, we remain yours respectfully,

THE COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION.

By order of the board of directors.

Temperature of August and the Summer.

Observer Lyons, in his review of the weather had at St. Paul during August has surprised many people who had supposed it the hottest ever known. He says: The average August temperature at St. Paul for the last sixteen years was 69.5 deg.; last month's average was 69.6 deg. The month in question was cooler than the corresponding one of 1873, '74, '77, '78, '79 and 1881 and '82; but warmer than any of the rest since 1870 up to now. The coolest August on record was that of last year, and the warmest that of 1877, the monthly averages being 65 deg. and 72.2 deg. respectively. The temperature went above 90 deg. on six days last month. The maximum was 94.2 and the minimum 42.1. The 12th and 31st respectively were the dates. The 31st was the coldest August day on record here, the minimum on that day being 2 deg. lower than the lowest recorded in any other terminal summer month since 1872. The total rainfall during the month was 2.27 inches. The average for the last fifteen corresponding months was 3.59 inches. The summer season just ended had an average temperature of 69.4 deg.; that of the last fifteen summers was 69.6 deg. It was remarkable for dryness, the total rainfall being only 7.34 inches, or 2.05 inches less than any previous record.

Powderly to Leave the Knights.

It is rumored that Grand Master Workmen Powderly has notified the Knights of Labor authorities that he will not accept another term of office, and that his name is not to be used at Richmond as he proposes to leave the order. Powderly's declaration was occasioned by his disgust over recent differences in the order, and the fact that his physical condition demanded a rest. It is also stated that Thomas McGuire, who has been considered in opposition to Powderly, has declared that he would not be a candidate for the position. Prominent Knights say they know nothing of Mr. Powderly's intention, but are inclined to doubt the truth of the report.

The following dispatch was received by cable from Queen Victoria. Balmoral, Sept. 3, 1886.—To the President of the United States: I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquake, and await with anxiety fuller intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to be less disastrous than reported. (Signed.) THE QUEEN.

The California Democratic state convention has completed its ticket. Washington Bartlett, mayor of San Francisco, was nominated for governor, and M. F. Tarpey of Alemanda for lieutenant governor.

The Eighth (Mo.) district Democratic convention nominated John J. O'Neal, the present incumbent.

The blue fox furs presented by the czar to the sultan are described as two magnificent pieces made up of the finest skins, and measuring each three metres square. Their value is reckoned at 150,000 rubles.

Bert McConnell was shot and killed at Belleville, Michigan, by Charles Schmitt.

Turf, Field and Farm: It is pretty well understood that this will be the last season that the Erdenheim stable of Commodore Kittson will be seen upon the turf, it having been determined to devote the establishment at Chestnut Hill exclusively to breeding purposses, as in the days when it was owned by Mr. Aristides Welch, with Maj. Hubbard still in charge.

Three thousand socialists and their sympathizers took the train for Sheffield, Ind., to attend the picnic given by the Socialistic Publishing company for the purpose of raising money for the defense of the condemned anarchists.

Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has an income of over $1,000 a day from his paper.

James W. S. Swann of Fort Wayne, Ind., has sued the Detroit Free Press for $30,000 for accusing him of seducing a young girl.

Andrew Carnegie offers Edinburg £25,000 for a public library.

Massachusetts has spent $18,000,000 in soldiers' monuments since 1861.

The Republicans at Charles City, Iowa, renominated William E. Fuller of Fayette county for congress. At Postville, Iowa, the Republicans of the Tenth judicial district nominated for district judges, H. T. Reed of Howard and C. L. Granger of Allamakee county.

At Messanla, Mont., fire destroyed T. C. Power & Co.'s agricultural warehouse, with nearly all the stock, and Rankin's hall with contents. Power & Co.'s loss will be $20,000 to $30,000; no insurance. Rankin's loss is $5,000, with but small insurance.

Charles W. Iliff was brought to Butte, Mont., from Sierra Bow Junction charged with stealing clothing and trying to "roll" a lodger in the hotel there. He was sent to jail for ninety days and fined $100 and costs by Judge Lippincott. He narrowly escaped hanging by the irate friends of the man he attempted to rob.

The mortality of the Charleston earthquake is 33; number of wounded 100; aggregate losses, $30,000,000.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Rutland, Vt., has given a collection of 4,000 books to that city for the purpose of starting a free public library there.

The acting secretary of the treasury has issued a circular calling the attention of all officers and employes of the treasury department to the president's order of July 4, warning federal officials against interfering in politics.

The following were nominated for congress on the 2d inst. Wm. E. Fuller, Republican, 4th Iowa; John D. Stewart, Democrat, 5th Georgia; T. E. Tarsney, Fusion, 8th Michigan; George D. Wise, Democart, 3d Virginia; Wm. E. Gaines, Republican, 4th Virginia; H. E. Herbert, Democrat, 2d Alabama; Wm. H. Morrow, Prohibitionist, 4th N. J.; A. C. Davidson, Democrat, 4th Ala.; Robt. McWilliams, Republican, 17th Ill.; H. A. Robinson, Labor, 1st Mich.

No little chagrin is felt at Sioux City that no arrests have been made as yet of parties implicated in the murder of the Rev. Haddock. Since the coroner's jury rendered its decision five or six men known all along to have had more or less to do with the affair cannot be found, although the police and detectives have been on a still hunt all the week. Marshal Shanly and Chief of Police Nolan have been absent all the week, but have reported no working clues as yet.

Laird's hotel at Fort Dodge was destroyed by fire.

The grand jury at Lisbon, Dak., reported two indictments against J. J. Hughes—one for abortion and the other for manslaughter. On motion of W. W. Erwin, of counsel for Dr. Bradley, a change of venue was granted to Cass county and bail fixed at $5,000.

William Bridges was killed by the machinery of a threshing machine, at Hillsboro, Dak.

A terrible earthquake is reported as having raged in the tropics recently.

The will of the late Joseph E. Temple of Philadelphia bequeaths over $200,000 to public institutions.

Out of a population of 1,200,000 in Berlin more than 150,000 are receiving public charity.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed throughout Germany with the customary fetes and enthusiasm.

The Ottawa dispatch stating that six imperial warships are on the way to Halifax to assist in enforcing the fishery clause of the treaty of 1818 is discredited at the state and navy departments. The negotiations with Great Britain, with respect to the three-mile limit whether from headland to headland or following the sinuosities of the coast and to other details of the fishery question, are progressing with entire cordiality.

The secretary of the interior has rendered decisions in the following cases: Ronald Rosseau vs. Marion C. Rosseau. A decision by the commissioner of the general land office held the claim for cancellation, Nov. 20, 1885. Through delay the time allowed for appeal had expired before the appeal was filed, and it was denied. The secretary thinks the appeal should be allowed, and so directs. The land is near Pierre, Dak., and sworn affidavits of Wakefield & Hornblower, attorneys, corroborate the statement made by the appellant. Daniel Weeks vs. John D. Bates, involving a timber culture entry of the northeast quaster of section 30, town 110, range 65, made April 27, 1882, in the Mitchell, Dak., land district. The secretary sustains the cancellation of the entry made by Bates.

London Cable: A whisper comes from reliable sources, very closely and intimately connected with the office of the attorney general that the delegates from the Irish parliamentary party to the recent Chicago convention, Messrs. Redmond, Deasy and O'Brien, are likely to be called to account for some of their utterances across the ocean. It is known that the law officers of the crown have very carefully perused the reports of the land league convention published in the American papers.

Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the lord mayor of Dublin, and a deputation of Irish ladies went to Hawarden to present to Mr. Gladstone a mammoth declaration in favor of home rule in Ireland. The document bears the signatures of five hundred thousand Irish women. Rioting has been made almost impossible in Belfast by the perfected measures taken by the police to master any outbreak in its very incipiency. The crown will prosecute Mr. Gilhooley, Nationalist member of parliament for using intimidating language in a speech which he delivered at Kealkil on Aug. 22.

J. S. Rhea, candidate for congress in the Third Kentucky district, recently received a challenge to fight a duel from Halsell, the present representative from the district, and flatly declined to accept it on the ground that dueling is semi-barbaric, and that he didn't want to disbar himself from the legal profession.

Clerical advices from Rome are that extensive preparations are being made for the coming celebration of the pope's jubilee. The celebration will begin on New Year's day and be continued until May, six days each week being set apart for that purpose.

The following is the state democratic ticket of Arkansas: (All renominations)—Governor, Sinclair P. Hughes; secretary of state, E. B. Moore; attorney general, D. W. Jones; treasurer, W. E. Woodruff; auditor, A. W. Files; land commissioner, Paul M. Cobbs; superintendent of public instruction, W. E. Thompson.

Princess Beatrice takes great interest in bee keeping. She is present at most of the exhibitions of beekeepers, and distributes the prizes. On these occasions she wears the diamond bee brooch presented to her by the Royal Bee association on the occasion of her marriage.

Cardinal Newman is now becoming enfeebled by age, and has lost the power of using his fingers in writing.

Maggie and Annie Hogg of Manchester N. H., were killed by eating strawberry flavored ice cream in Boston.

About one hundred persons a day visit the condemned anarchists at Chicago.

Against the wishes of the intelligent officers the holy synod has decided that Russian soldiers in future must observe Lent in the most rigorous way.

Sir Edward Thornton, British embassador to Turkey, has been recalled. He will be succeeded by Sir William White.

The date on which the excursion from France to this country is to be made, to attend the inauguration of the Liberty statue, has been fixed for Oct 2.

Sir John Stewart has offered to sell to his tenants his Tyrone (Ireland) estate on a twenty year s' purchase plan, provided they buy it all.

Hon. Charles H. Simonton has been appointed United States judge at Charleston, S. C., in place of George S. Bryan, retired.

The geological survey, in pursuance of the purpose of its director to make a thorough study of the phenomena of the earthquake of Aug. 31, has prepared a circular to be sent to all parts of the affected area and the adjacent country, calling for detailed information upon the subject from whomsoever may have information, even of an apparently trivial character to impart.

The body of the young man found on Box Elder Creek on the Crow Creek reservation north of Chamberlain, Dakota, has been identified as that of a wealthy stockman from Iowa. He had $40,000 on his person when he left home.

The grand jury indicted J. L. Colton, formerly of Lisbon, Dak., for conspiracy, and as he stepped from the train on his return from Ward county he was arrested, but was afterward bailed in $1,000. The crime charged against him is conspiracy with Amos Bacon and A. Little to bring a false charge against District Attorney Bultz.

The damage at Charleston by the earthquake will reach $10,000,000.

Drouth brings Missouri's corn crop down to 61 per cent.

The losses by the mill fire at Zilwaukee, Mich., aggregate $190,000; insurance, $105,000.

The power of the New York emigration commissioner to send Mormons back to Europe is to be tested in the courts.

Grand Master Workman Powderly announces that he will leave the Knights of Labor.

Two negroes were executed near Marion, Ark., for the murder of Lee Goldsmith, at St. Thomas landing, on the night of Jan. 2. Goldsmith was clerk in a store, which the negroes robbed of $300 after killing the clerk. Simpson was thirty-five years old and Bell was only nineteen.

John MacGregor, a rich stockman from Davenport, Iowa, was sandbagged and robbed of $1,500 in cash in the heart of the city of Chicago. The job was a most daring one, and evidently the result of a well-laid plan.

The eastern end of the Northern Pacific tunnel, under construction through the Cascade mountains, caved in and nine white men were buried under the stones and earth. There is little chance of any being rescued alive.

Prince Alexander has publicly announced his intention of abdicating. He says he cannot remain in Bulgaria on account of the objections of the czar. Before leaving he will establish a regency.

Cranberry Center, Wis., Special: Frost has visited this section of the country and destroyed all the cranberries. The crop had been held back by the great drouth, and the berries froze very easily in their half-grown state. Out of an estimate of 15,000 barrels for the Wisconsin valley, not 2,000 remain.

The last Royal academy dinner cost the British artists $300,000.

Hon. W. W. Walton, proprietor of the Clay County (Kan.) Dispatch and ex-speaker of the lower house, was fatally injured in a railroad accident.

The seventh annual fair of the Southern Minnesota association will commence on the fair grounds in Rochester, Sept. 13, continuing until Saturday night, Sept. 18. The fair promises to be far superior to any similar combination ever witnessed in Southern Minnesota.

A complaint has been filed in the United States circuit court at St. Paul, by Sarah May of Chicago against the board of commissioners of Blue Earth county. She claims that her husband, Edwin May, was the original inventor of certain improvements in the construction of prisons; that he had properly patented the same; that he died in Marion county, Ind., in February of 1880, and that she is now the sole owner of the patent. She claims that Blue Earth county has been using certain parts of the apparatus covered by the patent without paying royalty, and that she has sustained damage to the amount of $1,000.

The Kelly-Doran ticket swept the St. Paul primaries.

A committee is appointed by the St. Paul chamber of commerce to consider relief measures for the Charleston sufferers.

It was just twenty years ago on Tuesday the 31st ult., that the first railroad train was run to St. Cloud, over the St. Paul & Pacific road.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Weather-Prophet Kellogg makes the following predictions for September at St. Paul: Planetary disturbances September 2, 3, 6, 11 to 14, 18, 22, 26 to 30. The cold wave of August will be repeated in September from the 22d to 30th, with frosts. Mercury will be in perihelion on the 6th, and the forepart of the month will average above and the latter part be low the mean of the season.

Hans Anderson, a Swede, at St. Paul, made a murderous assault upon his wife and child. He mutilated them in a horrible manner with an axe and then cut his own throat.

The Democratic convention for the Third congressional district will be held at Chaska, Thursday, Sept. 30. The basis of representation will be one delegate at large from the county and one for each 300 votes, or major fraction thereof for Cleveland.

Dairy Commissioner Rice reports the drouth unbroken in the territory from Dodge Center to within a few miles of Winona, including Rochester. In Goodhue county he says there has only been one rain deep enough to wet the soil down to the bottom of the furrows since the grain was put in in the spring, and only one rain to lay the dust in seven weeks. A creamery that had made 3,000 pounds per day in June was now making only 1,000. He was of the opinion that the price of butter would be enhanced by the protracted dry spell.

Representatives of agricultural organizations and the Knights of Labor met in St. Paul and called a convention for Sept. 23 in that city.

James Henderson, a negro seventeen years of age employed at the central hotel, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth Co., has been arrested and held to the grand jury for grand larceny from two Lake Crystal stores. He took $342 from the safe of Rowland & Reese and $132 from William Hamlin.

The Third Regiment of veterans held a reunion at St. Paul. Seventy-five were present. Maj. W. D. Hale of Minneapolis, as president of the organization, presided. Col. C. W. Griggs of St. Paul read a carefully prepared paper, detailing some of the early war experiences of the Third Minnesota, and showing clearly how certain matters had been distorted in regard to the newspaper affairs. Gen. C. C. Andrews of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, presented a resume of the history of the Third Minnesota during the four years of the war. A cordial invitation was extended to those present by Gen. C. C. Andrews and Col. C. W. Griggs to partake of supper with those gentlemen at the Ryan, which was accepted.

The Fourth Minnesota regiment held a meetint at St. Paul during Fair week, Col. Edson of Clencoe presiding. Secretary H. Reeves of Minneapolis made a report showing that a pamphlet list of the members of the regiment had been prepared and would be circulated. It was voted to hold a reunion next year during the state fair. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Sanborn, St. Paul; vice president, Capt. A. W. White, Albert Lea; secretary, J. H. Thurston, Farmington; historian, W. W. Rich, Minneapolis; assistant historian, A. S. Brown, Brownston; treasurer, Dr. A. H. Murphy.

The old soldiers of Minnesota had a mass meeting at Market Hall, in St. Paul. Addresses were made by Gen. Logan, Gen. Sanborn, Bishop Ireland, Gov. Alger of Mich., Mayors Rice of St. Paul and Ames of Minneapolis, and others. Gen. Logan was enthusiastically applauded both upon entering the hall and at many points in the address, especially during that portion advocating greater liberality in regard to pensions. At the encampment on the Fair ground Gen. Logan was also heartily received.

Otter Tail county has adopted the prison plan recommended by the state board of charaties, whereby prisoners are separately confined from the time of commitment to trial.

The Hennepin county democrats instruct their delegates to the state convention to vote for Ames for governor.

The Hon. Isaac Staples of Stillwater has just sprung a surprise upon his political friends by declining to be a candidate for congress.

W. H. Brockway is killed in Minneapolis by a shock from electric light wires.

A convention of anti-saloon Republicans of the state is called for Sept. 10, in Minneapolis.

At New Ulm, about $200 worth of clothing and $17 in cash were taken out of John Albert's store on Minnesota street. The thieves entered the store in the front door. Bingham Bros., safe was blown open and $4 taken from the safe. Peter Scherer's safe was also blown open.

News received from Leech Lake is that the Indian commission is coming on very slowly. Storms have prevented the Indians crossing the larger lake to the old agency where the council will be held. It is expected that ten days more will be required, but a successful treaty seems to be anticipated.

At the competitive examination for a West Point cadetship at Brainerd the successful competitor was Harry Howard of Sauk Center. Edgar Engerard of Battle Lake was chosen alternate. Mr. Howard will succeed to the vacancy that occurs in June, 1887.

A social event at Red Wing was the marriage of the Rev. G. C. Gjerstad of Mayville, Dak., to Miss Emma Urness of that city, which was celebrated at the Swedish Lutheran church.

A tramp who has been frightening women near St. Peter was captured by William Sohm, locked in a granery, given a good breakfast and then horsewhipped out of town.

Henry Ruhberg, an old timer of Kasson, dropped dead in the street, the result of a pistolshot wound inflicted by himself last November in an attempt at suicide.

A son of Mr. Fitzner, living near Winstead Lake, was thrown from his wagon on a pile of fence posts, and fatally hurt, the team becoming unmanageable.

Capt. Newcomb of Moorhead threshed an average of forty-two bushels of wheat per acre from an 180-acre field.

The steam thresher of Lefelt Bros. was burned near Winstead Lake with three large grain stacks.

The house, with its contents, of Attorney Afford, near Detroit, was burned. It was insured in the North American company.

Ames Forbes, a stockman and owner of fine horses, died at Worthington of heart disease.

Christian Campbell, son of Peter Campbell, a large merchant at Watertown, aged seventeen years, was killed instantly by lightning.

The Rev. John Walton, formerly of Wadena, now of St. Paul, against whom grave charges have beed made, is acquitted by a committee of Methodist ministers in Minneapolis.

Stillwater loggers express themselves very doubtful about being able to get any of the 50,000,000 feet of logs stranded at Taylor's Falls and between that place and the boom, down into the lake this year.

A banking firm of Holland has recently purchased 15,000 acres of land in Chippewa county, and will put up holdings and other improvements.

The postoffice name Winsted Lake, McLeod county, has been changed to Winstead.

Farmers in Steele county are complaining of the unprecedented drouth. In some instances it has been difficult to secure sufficient water to prevent their cattle from perishing. Wells have gone dry which were never before known to fail.

Rev. J. John, of the St. Paul's Evangelical society at Lewiston, Winona Co., has commenced a suit against Rev. A. F. Seigler, of the German Lutheran church for $5,000. Mr. John claims that Mr. Seigler circulated a report that Mr. John was a swindler; that some years ago he had appropriated quite an amount of missionary funds, failing to account for the same.

John Scanlon was bound over at Donnelly, charged with assault with intent to kill Lars F. Lundberg.

A large amount of rascality and theft has been developed in the city engineer's department at Buffalo, N. Y., and a great scandal is imminent.

A commotion was caused at Portland, Dak., by Sheriff Larson attaching the Bank of Portland in favor of the treasurer of Roseville school township. W. L. Birch, the former owner, will at once take measures to put the bank on its feet and resume business at the earliest possible date and endeavor to protect all creditors.

The Union Pacific railroad statement for July shows net earning of $981,724, a decrease from July, 1885, of $31,035. The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for July shows $1,168,954, an increase over July, 1885 of $473,378.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul earnings for the fourth week of August increased $98,000.

Mrs. A. E. Ritchue of Anoka, dropped dead.

An official circular has been issued announcing the appointment of John M. Egan as general superintendent of the Manitoba railroad. He will have general charge of the station and transportation service, and maintenance of road and structures.

Ernest Rhiner, an old citizen of Stillwater died recently.

George Dugan, an employe of the St. Paul box factory, went to see his brother, who is employed as a watchman on the new Robert street bridge. While attempting to fix some planks George slipped and fell a distance of sixty-four feet, striking on the back of his head. He dislocated his neck, and died.

THE HOMESTEAD KITCHEN.

How bright and warm a place it is
  That quaint dear kitchen old,
Where blazing log defied the frost—
  The breath of winter cold.

The tall clock from its corner dim
  The nightly silence broke,
In tolling off the passing hours
  With slow and measured stroke.

The apples, quartered and festooned,
  On strings were hanging high,
And ears of golden corn were hung
  Around the fire to dry.

The faithful watch-dog, Rover, lay
  Outstretched upon the floor;
And now and then a noise was heard
  That sounded like a snore.

And pussy, with her well-kept coat
  Of spotted white and gray,
Purred softly, while she sat near by
  To watch her kittens play.

'Twas there the busy mother made
  Her doughnuts, pies and cake;
'Twas there she put the bread to rise,
  And watched it brown and bake.

'Twas there the spinning wheel was heard
  From early morn till night;
For there dear grandma spun and reeled
  The fleecy wool so white.

A pretty picture grandma made,
  With her snow-white hair and cap,
When weary with her work at times
  Her hands lay in her lap.

She dreamed, no doubt, of by-gone days,
  When life was new and sweet;
She doubtless heard the patter, too,
  Of many little feet.

And now, as then, the children came
  To her with griefs and joys;
And now, as then, she kissed and rocked
  The baby girls and boys.

The sunbeams played upon the wall
  And danced upon the floor,
And lay in threads of golden light
  From cracks around the door.

No longer swing those hinges now,
  No merry children play,
No buzz of spinning wheel is heard
  Throughout the livelong day.

For restless time has crossed the door—
  Has locked and barred it fast—
And only to the memory comes
  These visions of the past.

For as the winter snow falls soft,
  It brings to mind at times
The pleasant scenes of long ago,
  Like sweet, low-whispered rhymes.

Ye featherly flakes that drift around
  That dear beloved place,
Tell to that kitchen changing time
  Can ne'er its joys efface.

—Josephine Canning, in Good Housekeeping.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Jack Enderby sighed dismally, and stretched his long arms, as the train for New York, with a succession of reluctant shivers, came to a halt before the little wayside station of Waterman's Hollow. The car had but two other occupants—one very fat lady and her very thin spouse. It was a dreary spring day, filled with thick fogs and spiteful dashes of rain.

There were two figures standing in the rain before the station of Waterman's Hollow, both attired in disfiguring waterproofs and thick veils. One of the ladies suddenly thrust aside her veil, and flung her arms impetuously around the other's neck. Enderby had a momentary glimpse of a tear-stained, lovely face, with blue eyes. The locomotive shrieked impatiently; there was a last embrace, a sudden flurry and a swish of wet drapery, and then the sweet-faced vision was seated directly opposite Enderby, softly dabbing her tearful face with a snowy, violet-scented handkerchief.

Enderby had been trying for the last hour to keep awake over Thoreau's "Excursions." He took a blank card, which he had been using as a bookmark in his frequent lapses from attention, and idly began to sketch, in preposterous exaggeration, the scene he had just witnessed at the railroad station. His pencil was a blunt one, and the car did not move very smoothly, so that the sketch proved to be somewhat more of a caricature than he had intended. He smiled amusedly as he wrote the title under it—"Tears, idle tears"—and then glanced about guiltily, fearful that the girl had seen it. But no. Gretchen Fisher was too busily engaged in disposing of her wraps, and patting her damp, silken Langtry bangs just then, to pay the slightest attention to art or any other trivial subject.

She certainly was distractingly pretty, and Enderby, who was an artist of some pretensions, drew his breath in silent enjoyment as he looked at her.

Gretchen took Howells' "Indian Summer" from her valise and was soon immersed in its pages. She was not so interested as she pretended, however, for every now and then her eyes would raise themselves restlessly from the unturned leaf and at last the book slipped from her listless fingers and fell with a resentful thud in the aisle.

Enderby stooped to pick it up, and, with a bow and a smile, handed it to Gretchen.

"May I ask if it is Colville or Mrs. Bowen who displeases you?" he said, in his courteous, pleasant way.

Gretchen thanked him, and smiled brightly back at Enderby. She felt instincively that he was a gentleman, and she saw no reason why she should not accept his advances in the spirit in which they were made.

"Both," she declared, and Imogene more than either." Enderby smiled again, and Gretchen went on with animation: "But I love little Effie, she is a very sweet and winning child. Have you read it? How does it end?"

Enderby told her, and the conversation soon drifted into other channels. Enderby was conscious that he had talked unusually well, because he was unusually interested in the pretty woman beside him. And Gretchen mentally decided that his profile was almost as fine as his dark eyes.

How fast the time fled. The sun had come out gloriously, too, and had begun to tickle the fat woman's and the lean man's noses, so that both woke simultaneously to discover themselves very hungry. As they lunched—and this undertaking was by no means a small one—Gretchen and Enderby watched them in silent amusement.

"Jack Spratt could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean."

Enderby whispered, with eyes which were filled with laughter; but Gretchen would give on encouragement to such unseemly levity.

"I have a lunch-basket," she announced, "I shall be glad to divide with you, if you like."

The thin sandwiches and delicate cakes, arranged with appetizing effect on a snowy napkin, made a delicious lunch, and they were as merry over it as two school children on a picnic. Enderby was conscious that he said many things that were boyishly nonsensical, but he did not care one whit for that. Gretchen wondered what her grandmother would say if she could see her now. Why, even Enderby's name was unknown to her!

She announced her destination to be Rugby, and Enderby wished it were a thousand miles off. It seemed to him that there could be nothing in store for him half so blissful as riding in a car with this beautiful, unknown girl. As the train steamed into Rugby, which happened all too soon, he looked so gloomy and discontented that Gretchen veiled her eyes lest he should see the amusement in them. He carried her small, yellow valise to the door. For his life he could not resist putting out his hand to her as she went out. Gretchen hesitated for a moment—but only for a moment; then the warm blood surged to both their faces, as they bowed to meet no more.

Enderby seated himself again, and stared moodily out of the car window. There was a carriage waiting for Gretchen at the platform; it was driven by a handsome, young man with a blonde beard. He lifted Gretchen into the carriage, and then deliberately stooped and kissed her on her smiling, uplitted lips.

"The deuce!" Enderby muttered; then he smiled grimly at his own folly. Behold him! a man thirty years old, generally conceded to have the average intelligence, who had fallen heels over head in love at first sight with an utter stranger. And she had already a lover, too! "This was the most unkindest cut of all!" It was too absurd, and Enderby tried his level best to make himself feel foolish. But his thoughts always returned to those wonderful eyes and red lips. How he envied that blond-whiskered young man! He watched the carriage disappear behind a bend in the road, and straightway began to feel as dismal as if he had lost his last friend in the world. Never had time passed so slowly; but at last our disconsolate traveler found himself in his pleasant room at the Hotel Brunswick, New York. He opened his valise for his comb and hairbrush, and started up with a whistle of astonishment. Before his eyes lays half a dozen dainty handkerchiefs, a jeweled card-case, a pair of long terra-cotta gloves, a box of Maillard's bonbons, Aldrich's poems in vellum covers, and a dozen other charming feminine trifles. Enderby's fingers trembled as he opened the book; but there was no name in it. The card-case, too, was empty. The handkerchiefs had "G. F. F." exquisitely worked in white silk, but the clue was too slender a one to give him much hope. Here was a quandary, indeed! "I wonder what her name is," Enderby mused, tenderly caressing the smooth covers of the volume of poetry. "Georgiana, perhaps, or Griselda, or Gertrude, or Grace—yes, it must be Grace. Grace! —what a sweet name it is! and it just suits her, too."

"So, Grace, you have my brush and comb in your possession, and I must go unkempt on your account. Well, I would willingly do much more for your sake; you have stolen my heart already, so the valise might as well go with it."

The next morning Enderby started for Rugby, with the fixed intention of hunting up G. F. F. Rugby was but a village, so the idea was not such an absurd one as it might seem at first sight. He registered at the principal hotel, and entered into a gossipy conversation with the garulous clerk. After a good deal of talk he learned that there was a gentleman who had just come there with his handsome young wife, and had built the most elegant house there. His name was Fisher—"Theodore Fisher, sir."

G. F. F.—G. F. F.!

These letters flashed in a wild dance before Enderby's eyes. So Ted Fisher, his old college chum, had forestalled him, and married the only woman that he—Jack Enderby—could ever love. Could fate be more cruel than this? There could be no doubt of it; it was Ted Fisher, and no one else. He remembered well the handsome, bright face, though he had not seen it for eight years, and it was heavily bearded now.

Enderby felt that he could not stay to see his friend's happiness. He would go away on the next train, and try to forget all about the wretched, ridiculous affairs. Luckily, no one else knew anything about it. He strolled idly down the broad avenue, wondering in which house Ted Fisher and his beautiful wife lived. He felt a sudden grip on his right shoulder, and then some one whirled him around, and began to shake both his hands.

"Jack Enderby, by all that's wonderful!" a cheery voice exclaimed, and two blue eyes were gazing eagerly at his own. "Where in the world did you drop from?"

"I came down from New York this morning," Enderby explained, "looking for some of my property. If I am not mistaken you can help me recover it," his eyes twinkling.

"I?" Ted Fisher stared. "No, thanks! I've had enough of that sort of thing. I'm no private detective, though you and my sister seem to think so. Why, man, she demanded the same service from me yesterday. Somebody stole her valise and left his own in its place—a miserable affair, containing half a dozen color tubes and worn-out paint brushes. The fellow had some literary taste, for we found a book by Thoreau in the valise."

"Ted Fisher!" shouted Enderby, grasping Fisher's hand as if he would wrench in off, "is G. F. F. your sister?"

"By Jove!" gasped Fisher "if this isn't too good! Ha, ha, ha! Were you that fellow, Enderby? Let go my hand, I say! I'm not made of cast iron."

"Who would have dreamed of your living here, Ted?" Enderby exclaimed, joyously. "Take me to your house at once, old fellow, I want to meet your wife, and—your sister."

"'And—my sister!'" mimicked Ted. "It is kind of you to remember her at all, Jack."

But Enderby only laughed, and gently pushed Fisher before him. Imagine Gretchen's bewilderment, when they came up the garden walk arm in arm.

"I have caught your thief, Gretchen!" Ted announced, triumphantly. "Deal with him gently, my dear, for he is as yet young in the paths of wrong-doing. His name is Enderby, and by profession he is an artist, as a certain sketch of two young ladies in your possession amply testifies. Your valise is safe at the hotel."

"Oh, the valise!" said Gretchen, smiling and blushing prettily. "It was a fair exchange, and no robbery at all. But I do want my bonbons and my Aldrich. Is my nose really so long as that sketch makes it out, Mr. Enderby? The thought has worried me so much I'm actually growing thin."

Here Mrs. Ted Fisher, a pretty brunette, appeared on the scene; with the help of Ted, she convinced Jack that he could not possibly go back to New York for two weeks, at the very least.

He stayed a great while longer, and finally went away with Gretchen, who had exchanged her initials G. F. F. for G. F. E., well satisfied that it was "A Fair Exchange."

Introductions.

The English custom of introductions, which can be briefly and accurately defined as not introducing at all, is graphically indicated by an incident related by Mr. Edwin A. Cowles, the editor of the Cleveland Leader, who, in a letter from London to his paper, says:

In crossing, I became quite well acquainted with an English gentleman, and when we arrived at Queenstown, we took the cars together for London, crossing the channel from Dublin. He gave me his card and tendered me a very earnest invitation to call upon him at his place of business. When we arrived at London he was met at the depot by his wife.

After our greeting was over, I naturally expected that our eighteen days' acquaintance on the ocean, his knowing who I was, and his having invited me to call at his place of business would entitle me to an introduction to his wife. But he did not do so, and I considered it an oversight, and thought nothing of it. When I called at his place of business I was most cordially received by him, and had a pleasant visit of over half an hour; his brother and partner conversed with me during that time, and I was never introduced to either of them. I afterward mentioned this apparent want of politeness to an American friend, an ex-naval officer, who had lived in England for a number of months. He replied that the English never introduce. "Why," said he, "I have attended dinners at one of the navy clubs, and I was never introduced to a soul." This was a revelation to me, and it accounted for the seeming neglect of my steamer friend for not introducing me to his wife, brother and partner.

A Hunter's Terrible Fight.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There are black-tail deer and white-tail deer, two distinct varieties of the same species, but until recently a white black-tail deer with black horns was unknown in this section. Yet this curious freak of nature has been found in the Owl Mountains, north of this point, and killed by "Indian John," a half-breed hunter of this vicinity. The animal was extraordinary in all respects. It was snow white; gigantic, comparatively, and was adorned with a pair of antlers glossy black in hue, and of enormous dimensions and development, showing a total of twenty-four points, and measuring two and a half feet from tip to tip.

This rare specimen was first seen by the successful hunter a few weeks since. His white buckship was roaming through the Owl Mountains, followed by a dozen head of the ordinary black-tailed deer. The hunter at once made up his mind to slay the singular animal, but his eventual success was a long distance off. The buck proved to be extremely wild and very cunning, in these characteristics closely resembling the white-tail, a variety much more active and keen on scent and hearing than the black-tails.

Over mountain gulches and through mountain brakes the pursuit was kept up for an entire week, during which period the hunter could have shot any other deer of the bunch repeatedly, and yet the active and cunning white buck was still uninjured, and still tossed aloft his gleaming black antlers in triumph. Something more than mere physical exertion was called for, and accordingly our hunter sat up late at nights by his camp fire, "studying head work." He had observed, in the course of his week's fruitless pursuit, that the bunch of deer had a certain beat. No matter how far they strayed to one side or the other for grazing purposes, the same general course was followed, and on this fact he laid a plan resulting in the death of the white buck and the placing on his own body of certain deep and intricate tracery, scored by the keen black antlers.

On the regular beat of the deer the hunter had marked an ancient and spreading cedar tree, rooted on the side of an almost precipitous hill. The tree stood nearly straight with the hillside, and from its top branches to the shingle below was a sheer drop of twenty feet. One morning at dawn the hunter ensconced himself in the knotted, but ample branches of the old cedar, and with all a hunter's patience awaited the coming of his game. Some three hours passed before the spreading black antlers made their appearance, and then their white owner, stately and proud, stepped into full view at the head of his harem.

As the white buck passed almost directly overhead the hunter fired. The shot was difficult, owing to the cramped position, and the bullet inflicted only a flesh wound. This served but to enrage the animal, and as the puff of smoke curled from the branches of the cedar caught his eye, he charged straight at it. Almost in the next instant he had leaped bodily into the treetop, and as the limbs of the old cedar cracked and swayed, the buck and hunter fell the twenty feet to the rough and shelving shingles below, and went tumbling together to the foot of the hill.

Brought to a halt by a huge pile of stones, the buck was instantly on his feet, and attacked the hunter with savage fury. The hunter had lost his gun during his trip from the tree-top, and could only oppose his hunting knife to the assault. The struggle was furious, but at length a lucky thrust laid the white buck dead at the hunter's feet, and none too soon. The stout buckskin hunting garb was torn to shreds, and a goodly portion of the hide it covered was in little better condition. Knowing that the horns and hide of his prize were very valuable as curiosities, the hunter started for this place with them, but crossing the deep, turbulent and dangerous Wind River his frail boat capsized, and the magnificient black antlers were lost. The hunter has the white hide still, but he now refuses to part with it.

Grant's Rare Show of Emotion.

Washington Letter to the Boston Traveller.

During all of the negotiations between Grant and Lee [said one of the former's staff officers] Grant never once showed the slightest trace of excitement or exultation. He had the most remarkable control over himself of any man I ever saw. Never but on two occasions have I seen him give way to his feelings. The first occasion was the greeting of the public school children of San Francisco upon the occasion of his arrival from his tour around the world. Grant was passionately fond of children. Their welcome touched his heart, and the tears flowed down over his face. He made no effort to conceal his agitation. The other occasion was when he was notified that an old comrade who had served with him during the war had been killed in a railroad accident in New York. This was after his first nomination for the Presidency, and before his election. He was in his headquarters, on the corner of Seventeenth and F sts., when the dispatch containing the sad news was brought to him. He read it slowly and carefully. Then he leaned on his desk with his head in his hands and cried like a child. The scene was one which I will never forget.

He Charged for It.

Boston Beacon.

A good story anent Fanny Kemble floats across the horizon from the memory of an elderly lady who knew her well. It was in the time when Boston was the great actress' nominal home, and her summers were spent here and there in rural Massachusetts. She had engaged a worthy neighbor to be her charioteer during the season of one of her country sojournings, and they were setting out on their first excursion. With kind-hearted loquacity he was beginning to expatiate on the country, the crops, and the history of the people around about, when Fanny remarked in her imperious, dogmatic fashion: "Sir, I have engaged you to drive for me, not to talk to me!" The farmer ceased, pursed up his lips and ever after kept his peace. When the vacation weeks were over, and the dame was about to return to town, she sent for her Jehu and his bill. Running her eye down its awkward columns she paused. "What is this item, sir?" said she, "I can not understand it." And with equal gravity he rejoined: "Sass—five dollars. I don't often take it; but when I do, I charge!" The bill was paid, and the tragedienne and the bucolic philosopher were fast friends ever after.

The great bell at Moscow weighs 432,000 lbs., is 19 feet high, and 63 feet 4 inches in circumference; another in St. Ivan's Church is 288,000 lbs. The great bell at St. Peter's, Rome, recast in 1785, is 18,667 lbs. avordupois; Christ Church bell is 17,000 lbs.; St. Paul's, 8,400 lbs.; Gloucester, 7,000 lbs.; Exeter, 6,120 lbs.; Lincoln, 9,894 lbs. At Rouen is a bell which weighs 36,000 lbs. One, 17,000 lbs. weight, is placed in the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, at Florence, and is 275 feet from the ground.

A Touching Plea.

Louisville Times.

A few years after the war Ed Collins, a shiftless fellow of Mercer county, was indicted for stealing cattle. The case came up before Judge J. C. Wickliffe, now United States attorney here, then circuit judge. The trial was in the court house at Harrodsburg. Phil Thompson, jr., was prosecuting attorney, Phil Thompson, sr., and Col. T. C. Bell, now assistant United States attorney here, appeared for the defense. Ed Butts was circuit clerk. Collins had been a soldier in the federal army, while every man on the jury, the prosecuting attorney, circuit clerk and the judge himself had fought for the confederacy.

The witnesses were brought forward and a plain case of theft was made out against Collins. The only dependence of the defense was the testimony of Collins' daughter Rose, who was to prove an alibi. She was a beautiful women, with a well rounded figure, deep black eyes, a complexion in which the hues of health sat beauteously enthroned, and black hair that swept unconfined almost to the floor in long waves. She was made to tell her story for all it was worth, and Colonel Bell made a touching plea, appealing to the sympathies of the jury for a beautiful woman in distress with all the power of language he could summon. But the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh were unmoved.

Then old Phil Thompson laid himself out to mystify them and raise a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he, too, finally began to appeal to their gallantry. In the midst of a glowing sentence, however, he found the jury yawning, looking out of the window and wholly inattentive. Breaking off his pathos, the old lawyer leaned back on the table a moment eyed the jury quizzically with a humorous twinkle in his eye, and said:

"Look here, gentlemen, this stealing was done during the war, and you can't do anything with a man for that. You, Tom Mundy!" he continued, turning and pointing to the foreman of the jury, a strapping big Kentuckian; "don't you remember that sheep you stole in Powell's valley? You can't convict Ed Collins. There was a general waking up of the jury, and a smile went round. And you, Dan Bond; you know that horse you stole from Lord Alexander in the spring of 1862? You can't send a man to prison for stealing cattle."

The smile broke into an open guffaw in one or two places, and half a dozen men on the back seats stood up.

As the old man took up the jury one by one and recalled his shortcomings the laughter became general and continuous. Finally he said: "And there's my Phil. Wasn't he one of Morgan's worst horse-thieves? What can he say against Ed Collins? And you, Ed Butts; you remember that raid on that old Yankee sympathizer in east Tennessee? And can you raise your voice against him? And his honor on the bench, if the truth were known——" But the rest of the sentence was drowned in a shout of laughter and uproar of applause that shook the building.

The jury was out ten minutes and they brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Some of Liszt's Eccentricities.

The Abbe Liszt's youth was one of wild adventure. At the age of 23 he eloped with the young Countess d' Agoult and lived with her during several years in a pretty villa on the shores of Lake Geneva. She bore him several children, among others Cosima, who married first the pianist Hans von Bulow, from whom she obtained a divorce to marry Richard Wagner. Another daughter now dead married M. Emile Olivier, the Prime Minister of France at the time of the declaration of war against Germany in 1870. The Countess d' Agoult, who is better known by her nom de plume of Daniel Stern, who is reputed to have been the most utterly depraved woman of the century, suddenly left him to become the mistress of Emile de Girardin. Liszt, almost broken-hearted by her desertion recommenced his travels, giving performances in all the capitals of Europe. Being, however, of a very impressionable nature, he became deeply attached to two married ladies, one of whom was a Russian and the other a German princess, Sagn Wittgenstein. The latter, after a great deal of difficulty, obtained a divorce from her husband, which was granted on the very day on which the Russian lady became a widow. Liszt, having solemnly promised marriage to each of them separately, was now at his wits' end, and in despair appealed to his friend and patron Cardinal Hohenlohe, for assistance.

Acting on the latter's advice he solved the difficulty by entering the priesthood, and probably with a view of escaping from the just vengeance of two ladies. The Abbe Liszt afterwards did many foolish things, which were the more remarkable because they were done in the shadow of the sanctuary. When he went to live at Rome one of his relations (who became a cardinal) invited him to stay at the Vatican. He at once sent out visiting cards right and left worded thus: "L'Abbe Liszt, au Vatican." Accordingly there was seen a group of pretty girls, their hair disheveled, running with visiting cards to "L'Abbe Liszt, au Vatican." When he was compelled to leave the Vatican he went to the Dominicans at Monte Mario, but in a short while the monks there declined the honor of having in their abode this Louis XIV. of the piano. Liszt was spoiled by ignorance and pride and believed himself to be more than a man, whereas, except at the piano, he was less than a woman.—New York World.

California and Florida Honey.

It may not be known to many that California is favored with a growth of foliage especially adapted for the growth of honey. The finest produced in that state is a clear white, very sweet and rich. It is the product of the white sage, with which Southern California is abundantly supplied. The next in quality is from the sumac. This is of a light amber hue, and is also sweet, with a very fine flavor. Another class of honey is produced from the tar weed. This is rather dark in color, and has a bitterish taste. For this reason it is not so well liked as the other varieties mentioned, and at times is scarcely salable. The flavor of the California honey is entirely different from that produced in New York state and vicinity, where the white clover is the main source of supply for the bees to work upon. Consequently it finds a market among those who prefer a rich and sweet article for their own use, the white-sage honey having also a fine consistency which at times is much desired. The New York Mail and Express, to which we are indebted for the above facts, says also that within a short time a few bee culturists have tried Florida as a honey-producing state. The success which has attended their efforts has induced others to engage in the enterprise. It is expected that one of the finest honeys ever produced will be soon in the markets for general sale. The transplanted bees have taken a great fancy to the orange blossom, and from it produce a honey very delicious in flavor. At present the Florida orange-blossom honey is a novelty, and commands as good prices as any brought to the New York market. If there is anything in a name, orange-blossom honey ought to command a good price.

Gen. Sherman's Son Tom.

Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, of the Society of Jesus, who has just been appointed professor of rhetoric in the Jesuit college at Detroit, is spending August at Georgetown university, in West Washington, writes a correspondent of the New York World. His life reads like a romance. A few years ago he was one of the most dashing and popular young men in Washington society. His father was general of the armies of the United States and almost doted on the promising young man. A bright worldly future was before him. His uncle, the senator, was to initiate him into politics, and soon, it was expected by his fond father, the boy would be adding luster to the Sherman name. He had graduated from the classical department of the Georgetown college with highest honors. He was handsome, manly, full of animal life, and apparently devoted to social pleasures. There was even some talk of his intended marriage to a young lady of Cincinnati. At this juncture, however, when his parents and friends expected him to settle down and come out a brilliant future, all the Washington world was shocked by the announcement that young Thomas had made up his mind to forsake the world, don the Jesuit cassock, and take the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. At first the report was ridiculed, as young Sherman had never shown any marked religious tendencies, but on the contrary, had exhibited that spirit of religious indifference which characterizes the young man of to-day. Still the report proved true. All at once Sherman disappeared from the drawing-rooms of the elite, and inquiries for him elicted the fact that he had gone to the Jesuit novitiate to make preparations for entering the priesthood. It is said that a religious retreat at Georgetown had much to do with his change of life. The college is under the charge of the Jesuits, and Sherman, who had been educated there, naturally had an affection for his teachers, though while under them there had been no mention of his entering the ministry. This retreat, which he took part in with zeal, was followed by the announcement that he was about to join the Jesuit order. It may be imagined that the announcement was a shock to his fond father. How great the shock was only the Sherman family circle know, but certain it it that the old general was never quite the same afterward. He tried to dissuade his son from the step contemplated by every means he knew of, but it was all in vain. Whether the father and son parted in anger or not is not known. Anyhow, they have had no communication with each other since, and Gen. Sherman, it is said, will have no one mention his son's name in his presence. Mrs. Sherman visits Thomas quite often, however. She was, of course, bitterly disappointed that her son should give up his brilliant future, but she is a devout Catholic, and, like all Catholic mothers, is fond of her son's ecclesiastical character. While Thomas was at the Frederick novitiate she went up there weekly. Afterwards he was transferred to Woodstock, Md., which is also within easy reach of Washington. When, however, his superiors told him he must go to England to complete his studies, and this arrangement was evidently made for the purpose of getting the young man as far as possible from his parents, Mrs. Sherman appealed to her son to come home and carry out his father's wishes. The general joined in this entreaty, but Thomas had made up his mind to become a priest, and nothing could shake his determination. It is said that the parents then proposed a compromise. They proposed that he should give up the cassock and study for the secular priesthood, since secular priests have the opportunity to display their abilities and to be advanced to the prelacy, while Jesuits and other members of orders must pass their lives in obscurity, teaching in colleges and giving missions. Young Sherman would listen to no compromise, and even appealed to his superiors to send him to England at once, so that he might not be tempted by the entreaties of his parents, whom he loved dearly. So to England he went, and for four years studied hard in the college at Stonyhurst, graduating in philosophy. Then he returned to the United States to pursue his theological studies at the Jesuit seminary at Woodstock, Md. Now, in accordance with the Jesuit rule, he must teach a certain time to prepare himself for the life that is before him. As he distinguished himself for literary talent while in college he is given the professorship in rhetoric. After two years in Detroit he will probably come to the Jesuit college here to finish his studies and be ordained. His reappearance on the field where he was known as a dashing society man will cause much interest, especially if he appears in the pulpit before those with whom he formerly associated. He is living very quietly now at Georgetown college, not having been seen in social circles since he came to the capital.

The Concord Grape.

Springfield Republican.

The horticulturists of Boston and vicinity, held a meeting recently to commemorate the introduction of the Concord grape, and a testimonial was bestowed upon E. W. Bull, of Concord, through whose experiments this far-famed grape originated. Mr. Bull told the story of the grape in this wise: "You ask me how I got the Concord? At the foot of a wooded hill with a south aspect, a wooded soil and shelter from all winds coming from the north of east and of west, the hill coming down to the road at Hawthorne's 'Wayside' on the west and to the same road about 1,500 feet east of the 'Wayside,' forming an amphitheater of which the road formed the chord—all the conditions favorable to the grape being present, I expected to grow grapes to perfection without difficulty, but this hope was doomed to disappointment; the late and early frosts incident to the valley of the Concord made it impossible to ripen any grape then in cultivation. The thought occurred to me that it might be possible to improve the native grape by reproduction by seed, and I looked about for the best grape which met the necessary conditions of hardiness, vigorous growth, size of berry and bunch, early ripening, and, with these conditions, as good flavor as the wild grape affords. At the foot of the hill before mentioned a woodland path, leading to the river, debouched into the open space, and there I found an accidental seedling, which in 1843 bore its first crop. It was very full of fruit, handsome and sweet, and the whole crop—dead ripe—had fallen to the ground before August went out. Here was my opportunity. I planted these grapes at once and got many vines, most of them harsh and wild, but one of them bore a single bunch which I found ripe on the 18th of September, 1849, six years from the sowing of the seed. This was the Concord. When I found that I had attained such a gratifying success at a leap, so to speak, I resolved to continue my efforts, in the hope of establishing the vineyard in Massachusetts, which had been found impossible up to that time. In this I have succeeded, and in establishing a strain of seedlings giving new grapes to the country almost yearly. The marvelous success of the Concord, its adaptability to all soils and climates where grapes can be grown, its patient endurance of neglect, its wonderful fertility in ordinary soils, and its habit of giving the country seedlings of value justify and explain the general acceptance and foreshadow the time when we shall have, of our own stock, grapes equal to those of Europe."

THE HEAVENLY HARBOR.

"I think it is over! over!
I think it is over at last—
Voices of poem and lover,
The sweet and the bitter have passed;
Life like a tempest of ocean
Hath outblown its ultimate blast;
There's but a faint sobbing seaward
While the calm of the tide deepens leward,
And behold, like the welcoming quiver,
The heart pulses throbbed through the river,
There's light in the harbor at last,
The heavenly harbor at last.

"I feel it is over! over!
For the winds and the waters surcease;
Ah, few were the days of the rover
That smiled in the beauty of peace!
And distant and dim was the ocean
That hinted redress or release,
From the ravage of life and its riot,
What marvel I yearn for the quiet
Which bides in the harbor at last?
For the lights, with their welcoming quiver,
That throb through the sanctified river,
Which girdles the harbor at last,
The heavenly harbor at last?"

—Paul H. Hayne.

CROSS PURPOSES.

"Well, if you can't get your own consent, Mrs. Deery, I suppose you can't," said Mr. Perrin, his reproachful gaze fixed upon the fly promenading the widow's plump wrist. "I had hoped, on reflection, you'd come to consider my proposal favorably, but it seems you think you couldn't be happy with me."

"I couldn't be happy with Roxanna," responded the lady, impatiently; then, checking herself, she flushed like the woodbine at the window, and in her turn gazed upon the itinerating fly.

"Oh, if you refuse me on account of sister, Mrs. Deery, I really can't take 'No' for an answer," cried her suitor, looking up with an encouraged air.

The widow's gaze never swerved from the insect, now chafing its stiffened little legs upon her thumb.

"You'll have no trouble with getting on with sister, I'll wager," pursued the eager wooer. "You rarely see an evener tempered woman."

"Yes, that's just it, Mr. Perrin. Roxanna's too perfect," broke forth the lady, brushing away the fly with startling energy. "It would fidget me to death to live with her. She's a chosen vessel, and I'm only common clay."

The widow Deery common clay, indeed! Mr. Perrin would have divined the contrary unaided by the officious sunbeam which darted in at that instant to point out her manifold attractions. Being deeply in love, he took advantage of his opportunity to pay a handsome compliment and to renew his suit.

For one intoxicating moment his fair listener wavered, but the moment passed.

"Hush, please, Mr. Perrin! Don't say any more about it!" cried she, with a willful toss of her bewitching brown curls. "I might care for you"—the tremor in her voice was very nearly his undoing—"I might care for you, but I couldn't breathe with Roxanna. Think how my little boy would worry her! She wouldn't speak an unkind word, but every time he left sticky finger-prints on a door I should feel that she was wishing that he and his mother had staid away."

"I might—" Mr. Perrin paused, shocked at his base impulse. Had he actually been about to remark that he might provide sister with another home? Sister, who, but for devotion to his interests, might now be matronizing a household of her own? Dear, faithful Roxanna! Could he ever requite her for those weary years of watching beside the couch of his helpless, dying wife? The full measure of her self-sacrifice he had not known at the time, but he now had no doubt that for Climena's sake and his she had discarded Joel Kirby. No, no; sister should never be requested to vacate the dwelling over which she had ruled so well and so long! And to Mr. Perrin's credit be it stated, that in the ardor of his passion for the little widow he closed his lips upon the disloyal words that perchance might have won her, and strode forth from her cottage a rejected lover.

"If Kirby should want Roxanna now as much as, according to accounts, he wanted her before he went to California, why, it might straighten things," mused he, plodding despondently along the path through the fields; "but they say he has his eye on his cousin Martha. Naturally he would be looking for somebody younger than sister; she has faded. There's an odds in women." And the lover's thoughts reverted to the buxom widow, little younger than Roxanna, yet no more faded than a morning-glory at sunrise.

Mr. Perrin's feet had traversed the meadow and ascended the slope of the pasture adjoining the highway ere his mind caught up with them. Then he murmured, half audibly: "I wonder whether Kirby did call this afternoon? When I saw his team coming over the ridge, it struck me I might as well steal off through the orchard. Considering he's in the neighborhood looking up his old friends, he can't civilly pass by Roxanna, and I wouldn't be a hindrance in case—"

His soliloquy merged in a low whistle of satisfaction. He had reached the bars opposite his own gate, and at the gate, his forefeet deep in a hollow pawed by their impatience, stood Mr. Kirby's gay sorrel.

At the spectacle Mr. Perrin's heart bounded within him, and he clutched the topmost rail for support. Should he lead the forgotten horse away to the stable, or should he by so doing appear to take too much for granted? He desired to be hospitable, he desired to be exceedingly hospitable, but he must not convey the impression that he was over-zealous for a brother-in-law, and thus annoy Roxanna. Sister was so fastidious!

In unprecedented excitement the habitually easy-going man debated within himself regarding the course of conduct befitting this exceptional occasion, and finally judged it best to interfere with the probable wooing in no particular. Accordingly he crept quietly around to the porch door, with a surreptitious glance at the sitting-room in passing. A brisk fire of chips revealed to him his rather prim blonde sister seated in a low rocker before the hearth, and Joel Kirby leaning against the mantel near her, volubly discoursing.

"They've opened the ball without me, I guess," mused the skulking host, facetiously, as he hitched his chair along to the kitchen stove to warm his feet in the oven. "Seeing that its the first visit, I must say Joel stays it out well. Unquestionably he means business. What's to prevent it? He's a first rate fellow, and'll make a kind husband. If I wasn't sure of that I wouldn't consent to his having Roxanna. I should hate to have him take her out to California. I hope its true that he has bought back the old homestead. Well, well, wouldn't I like to be a little mouse in the sitting-room wall about this time?"

Could he have had his wish, a most astounded little mouse would the worthy man have personated.

"You are the most morbidly conscientious person, Roxy, that I know of," Mr. Kirby was saying, with a frown that scored his forhead with horizontal wrinkles like the staff in written music. "If I could only convince you that it was your duty to be my wife, I should stand some chance of getting you; but unluckily for me, you've cherished this notion that you ought to keep house for your brother till you—"

"Brother needs me," murmured Miss Roxanna, tears swelling in her eyes of "baby blue."

"And don't I need you? Haven't I some rights? During your stricken sister's illness I consented to waive these, but now she is gone, and I want you."

"Don't, Joel, don't!"

"I tell you I do, and can't help it," cried Mr. Kirby, with a grim humor. "When I couldn't move you by letter, I resolved I'd come and speak for myself. You used to say you loved me, Roxy. Can't you—"

"You know plenty of other ladies, Joel, younger and more pleasing," faltered Miss Roxanna, nervously smoothing the pale gild of hair that framed her temples in a Gothic arch.

"They are nothing to me," replied the gentleman, curtly, almost as if he esteemed the fact a matter of regret.

Assured of the favor of more than one pretty girl of his acquaintance, was it not a little hard that the full current of his being must needs set toward this unresponsive woman of thirty? It had ever been thus with Joel Kirby from his preverse childhood, when, if he wanted cake no human power could induce him to nibble gingerbread.

"No, Roxy, there's only one woman in the world for me," he continued, in a softer tone. "Your brother is of a different temperament. Has it never occurred to you that he may marry a second time?"

"Brother marry! Oh, no, indeed, he'll never marry—never!" cried Miss Roxanna, rooted and grounded in the belief that her brother's heart was entombed with the dead Climena. "No, he could not take a second wife, Joel, and you see he has only me. I couldn't be so cruel as to leave him."

To all Mr. Kirby's subsequent pleadings she made this same reply, but it soothed his chaffing spirit not a little that she made it with faltering and that she parted from him with tears.

As the sound of his rapid wheels died in the distance, she hastily dried her eyes and hurried into the kitchen to see about the belated supper. Mr. Perrin still gloating over castles in Spain, looked up with the roguish purpose of greeting her as "Mrs. Kirby," but dismayed at her troubled countenance, remarked that "the days were getting shorter"—a fact that she had observed before.

He felt as if he had received a blow. For him there was, there could be, but one interpretation of his sister's unwonted emotion. She loved Kirby, and Kirby no longer cared for her. Poor girl, she had dreamed that a man's affections are like granite boulders, incapable of change, and she was awakening with a shock. Hapless Roxanna! She too had her trials. Keenly sympathetic, the magnanimous brother, concealed his own disappointment as best he could, and lavished upon his sorrowful sister an excess of tenderness.

"You have the knack of spoiling me for other folks' cooking, little woman, that's the truth," said he at tea time, ostentatiously heaping his plate with cream toast. "How should I ever get along without you?"

"That'll make her feel that I appreciate her, if Joel doesn't," he mused, benevolently; while she, on her side of the table was thinking: "It's just as I suspected; it would kill brother to lose me."

"Oh, you'd manage somehow. Maybe you'd marry," she ventured timidly, almost hearing the fluttering of the lost Climena's wings.

"Poh! poh! sister, nothing seems less likely," answered her brother, in a voice so sad that Miss Roxanna chided herself for having opened his wound afresh. But she had done it for Joel's sake. She owed to Joel to make sure that there could be no misunderstanding.

The October days with their noonday patches of sunshine and their heavy borders of twilight came and went. In a spasm of hope that the charming widow might yet consent to share the domestic sceptre with his sister, Mr. Perrin made a second proposal, only to receive a second decided, though flattering, refusal. Mr. Kirby repeated his call upon Roxanna, and departed cursing fate, and by no means loving Mr. Perrin, whom he supposed perfectly acquainted with the relations between himself and Roxanna. Overtaking Mr. Perrin one day walking home from the post-office, Mr. Kirby with inward reluctance asked him to ride. With equal reluctance Mr. Perrin accepted the invitation, reflecting: "If I ain't civil, he'll take it that I'm mad because he doesn't renew his offer to Roxanna, and I won't humor him."

"Heavy frost last night," growled Mr. Kirby.

"Very," asserted the other, conscious of an inward chill. "Winter is upon us. Shall you spend it in Maine?"

"My plans are uncertain," snarled Mr. Kirby; adding, mentally: "Thanks to you, sir."

"Of course you can choose your own climate. There's the advantage of having plenty of money, and no family ties."

"No family ties! Whose fault was it that he had no family ties?" mused the irate bachelor, making rapid passes over his long beard as if he would mesmerize the pain in his breast. might not Roxanna have been his wife years ago but for the necessities of this selfish brother?"

"Though I've lately heard it hinted, Joel, that you are thinking of marrying," Mr. Perrin blundered on, in his embarrassment saying the very thing he had resolved not to say.

Mr. Kirby snapped his whip, and transfixed his companion with a glance so frigid that poor Mr. Perrin shivered as if he was impaled on an icicle.

"Your cousin is a fine girl, Joel—an uncommonly fine girl. I—I congratulate you," he stammered, wishing it would do to get out and walk.

"You are too kind, Perrin—too kind by half," sneered Mr. Kirby, letting go the reins in his anger. "You've robbed me of one bride, sir, and now you want to make amends, do you, by chosing me another?"

"Why, Kirby, what are you raving about? When have I ever interfered with your concerns—matrimonial or otherwise?" cried Mr. Perrin, in a tone of injured innocence. "You are laboring under some strange delusion."

"Do you pretend it's a delusion of mine that but for you Roxanna would be my wife?"

"Oh, he's twitting me on old scores," mused Mr. Perrin, aggrieved. "He blames me for letting sister give up her prospects in life for Climena's sake. Sister would do it, and she never told me there was anything between her and Joel." "When a man is in a tight place, Joel, he's apt to realize his own needs better than the needs of his brethren, I suppose," he said, aloud, after a moment's pause. "But I'm sorry if you bear me a grudge."

"Tight place! Do you call yourself in a tight place, Perrin—a strong, hearty fellow like you? You ought to be independent of your sister. You ought to hire a housekeeper, and let Roxanna go."

"Let Roxanna go! Where?" interrogated the befogged Mr. Perrin.

"Wherever she prefers to live. I should let her decide that after we were married," replied Mr. Kirby, impatiently. "The main point is to get her away from you. She says you say you couldn't live without her."

"Yes, I did say it—I did say it; but I take it all back," cried Mr. Perrin, fairly blinking in the light that suddenly illuminated his darkened mind, "I see things clearer than I did, Joel. I won't stand any longer between you and Roxanna."

"Your hand on it?"

"My hand on it, Joel. I shall be glad—proud that is—to give sister to you; and if you are going on up to the house, you can tell her I said so."

"Thank you, Perrin—thank you. And if I've spoken sharply, I beg your pardon," cried Mr. Kirby, smiling like a Santa Claus.

"Oh, it's all right. Everything is all right," replied Mr. Perrin, too happy to keep it to himself. "Drop me here, Kirby, please; I have an engagement to make. And make it to-day I shall and I will, God willing," he added. beneath his breath, as he dismounted before the door of the Widow Deery.

MILLER THE MILLER.

Miller the miller was a handsome, but silent and odd, "old bachelor."

He looked—from the crown of his head to the soles of his boots—as if he had just been rolling in the flour he had ground. His fine old horse, which was born black, carried so much flour on his coat that he was called "Dusty Miller."

Miller the miller had one marked peculiarity. He would hardly speak to women. He had been left an orphan, and a hard-hearted woman had made his boyhood hard. He was poor in youth, and his early courtships had not ended as he had hoped. Thus his heart had been turned away from womenkind into a lonely rut of life, and he had fallen under the spell of the evil spirit of a false opinion.

As we said, Miller the miller had had a bitter and violent step-mother from babyhood. We might have added that when his father died he had been passed over to an uncle whose wife was a perfect shrew, who was half insane on cleanliness, and chased her husband and the boy with broom and mop, warning them about her white floor! Those were the women he had first known.

The bad romance of his youth that had ended so disastrously we will not repeat, save only to say that in one respect, one only, they made a very sour man of Miller the miller.

Young Miller went the night after his uncle's funeral to live with old Jarvis, the miller, whose simple housekeeping was done by a brother, more noted for his culinary skill than for his mental power.

Here Miller found a place of peace,—"not a woman within sight," he said. "It was very restful."

Jarvis died after a few years, "Billy" went off to live with a sister, and the house was sold.

Miller took the mill. He partitioned off a kitchen and bedroom in the loft, and made a parlor of one corner, on the floor with the "hopper," put into it a red table and for yellow chairs, and hung up some of those chromos with which people are punished for taking papers they do not want, and never read.

So he lived here like an ancherite, his only vexation being the little girls who came in on their way from school to stare down into the hopper, or who leaned over his rickety fence to see the great, black wheel churning the silver foam. He would sometimes mutter:

"They'll get drowned or ground up some day, and then it'll be laid on to my mill or me."

When Miller the miller was about thirty-five years old, his brother died, leaving an orphan boy of ten year. Miller brushed the flour off his best clothes, off his horse, and rode twenty miles to the funeral. Now Miller the miller had a sympathetic heart, after all, and when he returned, he brought little Ike, his brother's son, and his small bundle to the old mill with him. Ike was born and had always lived in "the hired man's house" on a farm, in full view of the barnyard, and a level sweep of hard worked fields. We can imagine his delight at the wonders of his new home, with a mountain behind, a stream below, a valley, and fields and forests on every hand! But the mill, with its great wheel dashing and splashing among the waters, sending crystal arrows and rainbow wreaths in every direction—that was to him the glory of all this picturesque region.

It was like a dream of fairyland. And this was his home, and he could see and hear the mill-noises always, and climb the high banks of the stream, and catch squirrels, and skip stones—and—and—everything!

But Miller the miller was not as well pleased with his nephew as his nephew with him. The boy made a new condition of affairs necessary. The miller now thought the place too rough and mean, and set out to finish off his rooms with lathe and plaster and paint. He put up white curtains in place of the green paper ones, and actually bought a carpet for the parlor corner, which was now a real room, partitioned off from the main mill. As his house improved, he began to like the boy better, and to become very indulgent to him.

There, in this "elegant home," the boy had his school-friends as often as he chose to ask them. Together they popped corn and made molasses candy, and whittled out boats in winter, and they stuffed birds and pressed wild flowers in summer.

So the years went on, the miller growing less odd in their flight. But he still kept up his old antipathy for women—an antipathy that he could not have cherished had he ever known a mother and a mother's love.

Ike was a happy boy, and became a great favorite with his neighbors. At eighteen years old he could do a man's work in the mill, beside going to school in winter. A shadow fell across the miller's spirit; Ike began to look at the girls. He carried their skates and their books, he risked his life on the precipice over the stream to gather the "lady's ear-drop" and the purple "night shade" for them.

He went on sleigh-rides and to parties—and—and—well, Miller the miller had heard of his walking home one moonlight evening with little Ruthie Bowne, whom he had sent out of the mill a dozen times in as many years for looking down the hopper, and for gathering flour-dust to play baking with.

He had never once rebuked Ike for anything, and he felt delicate about beginning that now—they were so happy together!

The trouble grew.

"Something's got to be done quick about this," he said, "and it will be done too!" And in his resolute zeal, he boxed the side of his own head imagining it was Ike's head.

But the boy came home so happy, whistling so cheerily! He set down his coffee and molasses and salt and sugar with such an innocent air that his uncle could not speak harshly.

But at last he did manage to say,—

"Ike, do you keep clear of nonsense, mind that now!"

"What nonsense?" asked Ike, independently.

"Why, keep clear of folks—people—girls," he added, compromisingly; "girls that you know nothing about!"

He continued—

"There's Ruth Bowne now—she—she"—

"What about her?"

"Well, not her, but her mother"——

"Why, Mrs. Bowne's a mother to everybody! She's the best woman in the world!"

"No, it was her grandmother I meant."

"Old Mrs. Bowne?"

"No, the other one."

"There wasn't any other grandmother you could know! Mrs. Bowne's own mother died when she was a year old."

"Well, I guess on the whole, it was Ruth's greataunt I meant."

"What ailed her?" asked Ike.

"Why—she—she—was—she—had—the—rheumatism, and"——

When he recovered himself, Miller the miller said, "You keep your neck out of the noose; and remember, Ike, I've got this mill to give away to somebody."

"There's good luck ahead for him that gets it," said Ike, as he passed out, and up the "gang plank" towards the road.

Miller the miller was greatly exercised after this, and fancied he saw Ike's heart stolen from him, and his home made desolate by some flower of a girl who would turn into a scolding woman.

Alas, alas, for Miller the miller! This hour was coming on, and fate was even at his very heels.

One night, thinking singing school must have been out a long time, he concluded to drop in at Deacon Bowne's to ask what made his horse's crupper gall his neck.

The horse didn't know it did! The miller thought by so doing he would surprise Ike there; and then he would—he would— he didn't know what he would or wouldn't do!

When he went in, there was company, and that was more than he had imagined.

The first one to jump up and offer him a chair was Ike, who exclaimed,—

"Well, this is a treat, to see uncle out visiting! Here's a welcome for you!"

The bravery of this took the spirit all out of Miller the miller. He laughed reluctantly, sat down after being introduced to the deacon's cousins, a stalwart man and a pretty little woman by the name of Craig, from Pine Falls, some twenty miles away.

The miller actually stayed and ate apples and nuts, and talked and laughed with the rest of the company. He didn't go home till Ike said,—

"Come, uncle, this is pretty late for you and me to be out! We must go home now."

On their way home the miller remarked,—

"Very nice folks those Craigs are."

"Yes, uncle, I agree with you."

So they were agreed.

Next morning at breakfast the visit was alluded to, and Miller the miller actually said, "That Craig wasn't such a fool as most men are—he didn't marry until he found a woman worth having—did he? Where do you suppose he found this one, Ike?"

"Found her? Why, I suppose he found her at home!"

A few days after this the miller asked Ike how long "Mr. Craig and his wife" were going to stay at the Bownes'.

"His wife's at home. Miss Craig is his sister," said Ike.

"Oh, yes! Well, I was thinking, Ike, that all the years I've lived in the mill I've never had any one here to a meal, excepting beggars and tramps. The Bownes are good neighbors, and I've half a mind to ask them over to tea while they're here."

"Whew!" cried Ike, in jovial surprise. "But who would make the cake and the fol-de-rols they always have for company?" he added.

"I'd ride over to Beaver Pond, and buy up a lot of stuff of the baker, and some peaches and pineapples and such things in cans, and other knick-knacks. It's only nine miles, you know. I'd have the table all set before they came. Have we dishes enough for six?"

"Who are your six?" asked Ike.

"Why, Mr. and Mrs. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, and"—

"Miss Craig," interrupted Ike, with a quizzical look.

"Yes, and you and me—isn't that six?"

Miller had indeed bought "a lot of stuff," enough to feast a dozen families. He had bread and biscuit and rolls, and crackers of every shape and name. He had fruit-cake and frosted-cake, sponge-cake and brides-cake, nut-cake, currant-cake, doughnuts, sugar cookies, molasses cookies, and hearts and rounds. All these were piled up on as many large blue-edged plates, looking like a chain of tiny mountains.

Then there was canned salmon and pressed beef and smoked beef, cheese and three kinds of pies—such as they were—and to crown them all, there were two peach-cans, with the exaggerated pictures still on them, filled with long sticks of candy of every name and hue, and there were nuts and raisins and apples!

The miller looked very sad as they all rose from the table, saying, there was as much "stuff" now as when they sat down. There was now story-telling, guessing of conundrums and singing. The guests admired everything, from the corn-room and the hopper, down to the stuffed birds and pressed flowers; and on going away, Miss Craig told the miller it had been one of the pleasantest visits she had ever made, and added, merrily,—

"There's an old deserted mill near us. I believe I'll buy it, and live in it myself!"

Miller the miller wanted to say, "You needn't do that; one mill would hold three of us."

But he was too cautious.

Before long the "Dusty Miller" went away on business.

Ike had to keep house two or three days alone.

When the miller came back he said, "Ike, I am going to be married."

"Married? When? To whom?"

"Well, any one who saw Mr. Craig's house would wonder at Miss Craig being willing to live in the loft of a grist-mill!"

Four years have passed. The miller—now wonderfully softened toward all "womankind"—has moved into a pretty cottage.

The cheeriest and happiest man in that town is Miller the miller, whose only regret is that he did not get out of his rut of life fifteen years before, and who wonders where all the cross and disagreeable women have vanished to.

He credits himself with all this happiness, and at the risk of this story's seeming too much like a novel, we may as well add that Ike and Ruthie are also very happy. There are no more hospitable homes in our town now than Ike's, except Miller the miller's.—Youth's Companion.

Feminine Vanity up in Maine.

Lewiston Journal.

We have not heard of a more peculiar contest than that between two young women who work in one of the cotton mills in Lewiston. It was a competition for the palm of superior beauty. Both of the young women are red-cheeked and buxom. One of them is married. Each of them is old enough to be satisfied with the verdict of her husband or sweetheart. The vexed question arose in the forenoon, but its settlement was left over until after dinner, when each had had sufficient time to "fix up." An extra ribbon or two and gay jewelry adorned each. The most winning, look-at-me smiles were displayed by each. The hands in the mill decided the question. The girls were placed side by side, and everybody, from the pack-boy to the overseers, looked at the girls critically, with the eye of an art connoisseur, and rendered his decision fearlessly. The damsels made it a most serious matter. With them it was no joke, as it was to the critics on beauty. Pretty eyes filled with tears more than once, and cheeks flushed red with chagrin.

The Wicked Bible.

Henry Stephens, the biographer of the late James Lenox, tells the following characteristic story of the eccentric New Yorker: "Mr. Lenox was so strict an observer of the Sabbath that I never knew of his writting a business letter on Sunday but once. In 1855, while he was staying at Hotel Meurice in Paris, there occurred to me the opportunity one Saturday afternoon, June 16, of identifying the long-lost octavo bible of 1631, which has the negative omitted in the seventh commandment, and purchasing it for fifty guineas. No other copy was then known, and the possessor required an immediate answer. However, I raised some points of inquiry and obtained permission to hold the little sinner and give the answer on Monday. By that evening's post I wrote to Mr. Lenox and pressed for an immediate reply, suggesting that this prodigal, though he returned on Sunday, should be housed. Monday brought a letter 'to buy it,' very short but tender as a fatted calf. On June 21 I exhibited the volume at a full meeting of the society of antiquaries of London, at the same time nicknaming it 'The wicked bible,' a name that has stuck to it ever since, though six copies are now known."

Summerville Worse off Than Charleston.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Nearly six hundred refuges have arrived here from Summerville, near Charleston. As soon as the train reached Columbia, a committee of citizens, headed by ex-Gov. Thompson, who is on a visit here, went down and tendered them the hospitalities of the city. They are intensely affrighted-looking people. They express the utmost terror when talking about the devastations of their town. It seems, from the statements of Cols. Gray, Irwin, Walker, and others, that Summerville was really the center of the disturbance. The town suffered even more severely than Charleston. The town is depopulated, because there are not half a dozen dwelling houses habitable. Col. Walker describes most graphically the ravages of the subterranean cyclone. The phenomena associated with it allow no room for doubt that it is of volcanic origin. Near the village and right in the street immense fissures are to be seen. One of them, Col. Walker avows, is sixty yards long. From the cracks are iminated a hot fluid of sulyhurous smell. These singular phenomena have filled with the greatest terrors the citizens, who are flocking to the up-country for safety. Many of them have lost their possessions by the earthquake, and can never again be induced to return to Summerville. The shock is said to have been much more violent than in Charleston, but the general characteristics were of course the same. In Summerville, however, the people rushed affrighted into an inky blackness and in the general gloom and despair, the wailing of women, the shrieks of the children and frightened voices of the men made up a scene and sounds that were equally distressing and appalling. As in Charleston, all through the night there was nothing but sickness, sorrow and suffering, and the constant dread of utter annihilation. When morning dawned, the ruin and devastation were found to be complete. There was not a home that had not been made desolate in a greater or less degree.

Later from the Iowa Geyser.

Chicago Special: George C. Morgan, the Chicago hydraulic engi neer, who returnd from the rampant artesian well at Belle Plaine, Iowa, says:

The newspapers greatly exaggerated the condition of affairs at Belle Plaine. The story about the stream from the well hurling large rocks and bags of sand high in the air is all bosh. The stream simply bubbles up about ten inches over the surface. The flow has decreased from 9,000,000 the first twenty-four hours to about 6,000,000 at the present time. In the town and around it there are four artesian wells whose average depth is about 230 feet, and of course they have gone out of the business of furnishing water temporarily. The obstreperous well is 127 feet deep. The hole at the top is now oval in shape and about six feet one way and three the other. A cone shaped tube is to be sunk and cement and stones thrown in, and if that does not stop the flow a well will be driven on a lower plateau and that will stop the flow of the troublesome well, and it can be filled up with stones. The only damage occurred by reason of losing the water from the other wells.

Injured by a Railroad Collision.

At Norwood, Minn., a Minneapolis & St. Louis freight train ran into a Milwaukee & St. Paul sleeper. The following are among the injured:

E. S. Dodge and E. P. Scott, Redfield Da., badly cut about the head and body bruised; Louis Krimmer and E. Clark, Redfield, Geo. R. Jones, Madison, badly bruised; J. P. Granagee, Howard, Dak.; S. T. Johnson, Minneapolis, cut in head; J. T. McChesney and Phil Skillman, mayor of Aberdeen, badly bruised; Y. A. Brandt and wife of Roscoe, Dak., C. F. Prior, nephew of C. H. Prior, hurt in head; Rev. R. F. Parshall of Tomah, Wis., fractured ribs and other bruises; Col. Charles Richardson, of Gov. Pierce's staff, en route to the Aberdeen encampment, was in the sleeper and suffered slight injuries.

The wounded were cared for by physicians of Norwood, Granite Falls and Bird Island, who were passengers.

After the most exhaustive practical tests in hospitals and elsewhere, the gold medal and certificate of highest merit were awarded to St. Jacobs Oil, as the best pain-curing remedy, at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates, and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents.

Cadet Arthur Johnson is to be detailed to the West in an infantry regiment. Mr. Johnson is a Minnesotian, an appointee of Gov. Wakefield and a resident of his district. He has been confined at West Point since his graduation for having struck a sergeant, at that time a superior officer.

Rough Experiences at Columbia, S. C.

There were sixteen distinct shocks from the recent earthquake. The first shock was fearful and houses were shaken as though made of pasteboard. It seemed as if everything must topple. The earth rose and fell like the waves of the ocean. People rushed madly from their houses into the street. Some sprang from windows and were injured. The experience of those in buildings at the time of the first shock was that of being rocked as if in a ship at sea. Many of the most substantial buildings were shaken to the foundations and the walls cracked and sprung. The rumbling in the earth was loud and horrifying in the extreme. Clocks stopped, bells were rung and damage done to some buildings, principally by toppling chimneys. There were numbers of cases of nervous prostration, and doctors were in demand to compose the frightened people. One lady was prematurely delivered by the shock. The negroes thought the end of the world had come, and they held their prayer meetings on the street corners. The tremor of the earth made one feel while walking like a man just off of a sea voyage, imparting a staggering gait.

A New Year Commencing.

September is with us now and the school year of 1886-87 is about to begin. Parents should lose no time therefore in placing their children in establishments of well known reputation where they may be trained to become good and useful men and women. For girls we can earnestly recommend St. Joseph's academy, St. Paul, as the model institution of the kind in the northwest, a fact clearly proven by the long list of applications the sisters have already received from all parts of this section. Rarely has a new year held out brighter promises for the future. The many improvements of all kinds that have been introduced in the academy during the past year, not only adding to the convenience and comfort of the pupils, but also aiding them materially in their studies, give promise of the most satisfactory results for the coming scolastic season, and truly fortunate are the young ladies whose parents have had the care and foresight to confide their education to the well-trained teachers of St. Joseph's academy.

In Bell county, Ky., 400 indictments have been returned by the grand jury against the outlaw class for giving and receiving bribes in the last election.

There were 17,000 people at the Minneapolis Exposition, one day last week.

H. J. Hodges, Book-keeper, Chicago, says: "I have been afflicted with Rheumatism and lame back for a number of years. I have used one bottle of McCaine's St. Paul Chemical Oil, and have experienced such a remarkable improvement in my condition that I cheerfully recommend Chemical Oil." By druggists.

Miss Allen was killed by a Manitoba train near Melrose.

We did not know but that our daughter would die every minute from inflammatory rheumatism. I began giving Athlophoros to her. In two days she was around and did not suffer a pain. Mrs. C. W. Brown, 143 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The free delivery system has been ordered to be established at Winona on Oct. 1.

Mrs. G. W. Burdick, 2208 18th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., says "she have always a good word for Brown's Iron Bitters." It cured her of diseases peculiar to her sex and catarrh of the bladder, there is nothing better for kidney and urinary affections.

The lumber mills at Crookston and vicinity shut down, owing to a scarcity of logs.

The bank clearings in Minneapolis are about $500,000 per day.

Save you wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frazer Axle Grease.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, at the close of next congress, will have served eighteen years in the senate. His brother was senator twelve years previously to Thomas F.'s election.

For removing dandruff and curing all scalp diseases, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Ague Cure is acknowledged to be the standard remedy for fever and ague.

Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor.

A political gathering occurred in St. Paul Wednesday, the 1st inst. It was composed of leading representatives of the Farmers' alliance; of the State grange, of the Knights of Labor and the trades and labor assemblies of St. Paul and Minneapolis. No third party was organized, though there was a strong feeling toward such action, but it was deferred until the later meeting to be held on the 23d Sept. There was a great deal of discussion, after which an address to the people was presented and signed by Ignatius Donnelly and a dozen other gentlemen, representing the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor, etc. It contained two long series of resolutions, embodying the demands of the farmers and the Knights of Labor, and making provision for presenting those resolutions to the conventions of both the great political parties, and "ask the adoption of the same as part of the platform of each of the said parties, and that furthermore, as platforms amount to little if the officers nominated are secretly or openly hostile to the same, that it shall be the duty of the said committee, in presenting said resolutions, to earnestly request both of said political parties to nominate men who are clearly and unequivocally in favor of maintaining popular rights against the encroachments of capitalists, etc."

The committee appointed to present these resolutions to the other conventions will report to a convention of the farmers and laboring men of the state, to be held in St. Paul on the 23d day of September, 1886, to convene at 10 o'clock a. m. In the said convention the primary representation shall be of the membership of the organizations of the Farmers' alliance, the Knights of Labor and kindred associations of laboring men, and the granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of this state. Each of said bodies shall be represented by one delegate for the organization itself, and one additional delegate for each hundred members or major fractions thereof embraced in the association.

Dakota School Statistics.

The sixteenth annual report of the territorial superintendent of instruction, Hon. A. S. Jones, shows:

Total expenditures, $1,814,212.40. Of this amount $694,659.84 was for school houses and sites; $500,081.56 for teachers' wages; total common school expenses, $1,594,695.32. Expended for University at Vermillion, $39,400; university, Grand Forks, $48,700; agricultural college, Brookings, $33,700; normal school, Madison, $23,600; normal school, Spearfish, $2,500; deaf mute institute, Sioux Falls, $16,000; school of mines, Rapid City, $12,750. The population of school age Jan. 1, 1885, was 87,563; enrolled in public schools, 69,085; value of permanent school property, $2,187,850. Twenty-two states are led by Dakota in expenditures for the public schools. Thirteen have a less number of public schools than Dakota. The population to each school house is 151.

Down With High Prices.

This is the motto of the Chicago Scale Co. They have not only reduced the prices of all kinds of scales over 50 per cent., but they now sell nearly a thousand other articles in the same proportion. Among them Portable Forges, Blacksmith's Tools, Safes, Buggies, Sewing Machines, &c. Send to Chicago for their Price Lists, or see them at the Minneapolis Exposition.

A story was current in New York that Gov. Hill had determined to remove Com-

3 months treatment for 50 cents. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, Sold by druggists.

Two Mormon preachers are at work in Douglass and Genoa, Olmstead county.

Why go limping around with your boots run over. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep them straight?

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

BURNS and Scalds are instantly rendered painless, and invariably cured without a scar, by the use of Carbolisalve, the great skin remedy. 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Quality — Purity — Not Quantity. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

—THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

Miss Eliza A. Hudson, Claremont, Minn., says, having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Weak Stomach, Heartburn and other painful affections arising from indigestion, she unhesitatingly recommends it.

Mrs. Nellie Adams, 519 St. Paul St., St. Paul, Minn., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia of long standing and I have had no return of the symptoms of the disease."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

PENICK'S CORN EXTRACTOR cures BUNIONS. Druggists sell it, or by mail 25c. of W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. CORNS

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

PENSIONS procured. 16 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacey, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience

CANCER. A new treatment. No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. W. C. Payne, Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

WANTED GOOD MAN energetic worker; business in his section. Salary $70. References. Am. Manufacturing House, 11 Barclay st. N.Y.

4% LONG LOANS. To stand as long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Send 6 cents for particulars, Loan forms, etc. Name this paper. T. S. Gardner, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, O.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

30,000 CARPENTERS Farmers, Butchers and others use our LATE MAKE of SAW FILERS to file Hand, Rip, Butcher, Buck, Pruning and all kinds of Saws, so they cut better than ever. Two Filers free for $3. Illustrated circulars FREE. Address E. ROTH & BRO., NEW OXFORD, Penn.

Many Years

Mr. R. Foster, 320 Main street, Terre Haute, Indiana, suffered from Neuralgia and found no relief till he used ATHLOPHOROS, then in one day's time the pain was all gone. It will give prompt relief in all cases of Neuralgia. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

THE ONLY BAGGER IN THE WORLD.

$50 REWARD will be paid for any Grain Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent MONARCH Grain and Seed Separator and Bagger or our Improved Warehouse Mill which we offer cheap. Price List mailed free. NEWARK MACHINE CO. Columbus, Ohio.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., for all kinds of fine work. At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over 1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH. Pronounced strongest glue known. TWO GOLD MEDALS. London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885. If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

Scientific Earthquake Speculations.

London Cable: A special cause for interests on this side of the water in the earthquake disturbances on the North American continent has been given by the lecture of Prof. Dawson, and its speedy illustration by events which were virtually coincident. The scientist's address before the British association has occasioned a great deal of comment in connection with the Charleston earthquake. It was delivered before any news arrived in England of the shocks experienced along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and his remarks were considered to have been almost prophetic when he said that it was possible there would soon be, or might even now be in progress, a new settlement of the bed of the Atlantic ocean, especially on its western side, and that there would possibly be at the same time renewed volcanic action on the eastern margin of the ocean. Both these things have apparently taken place, and this fact is much talked of as a verification of the computations of scientific investigation.

Delays Are Dangerous.

The time to take a medicine is when nature gives her first warning. That tired feeling is often the forerunner of serious disease, which may be warded off if you attend to yourself in time. Don't wait till your system is all run down and you are obliged to stop work, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, create an appetite and tone the digestive organs, cure headache, biliousness and dyspepsia, rouse and regulate the liver and kidneys, and give strength to the whole body.

"I have seen the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla in use in the Massachusetts State Prison, and have also used it in my family with perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be everything that is claimed for it." A. W. Keene, deputy warden, State Prison, Charleston, Mass.

"Having been afflicted with a complication of disorders, the result of impure blood, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory." Mrs. J. Barton, New Haven, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

RHEUMATIC, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, instantly relieved by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

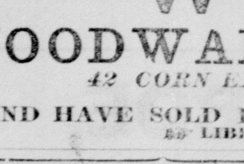
OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

COLT REPEATING 15 SHOT RIFLE Just Half the Factory Price! $12.50 Best Repeating Rifle in the World. 44-Caliber. M'F'R'S CHAMPION Guns, Am. Bull-Dog, Defender Revolvers, Bean's Patent Police Goods, &c. Send 6 cents for Illustrated 84-Page Catalogue. JOHN P. LOVELL'S SONS, Boston, Mass. Established 1840.

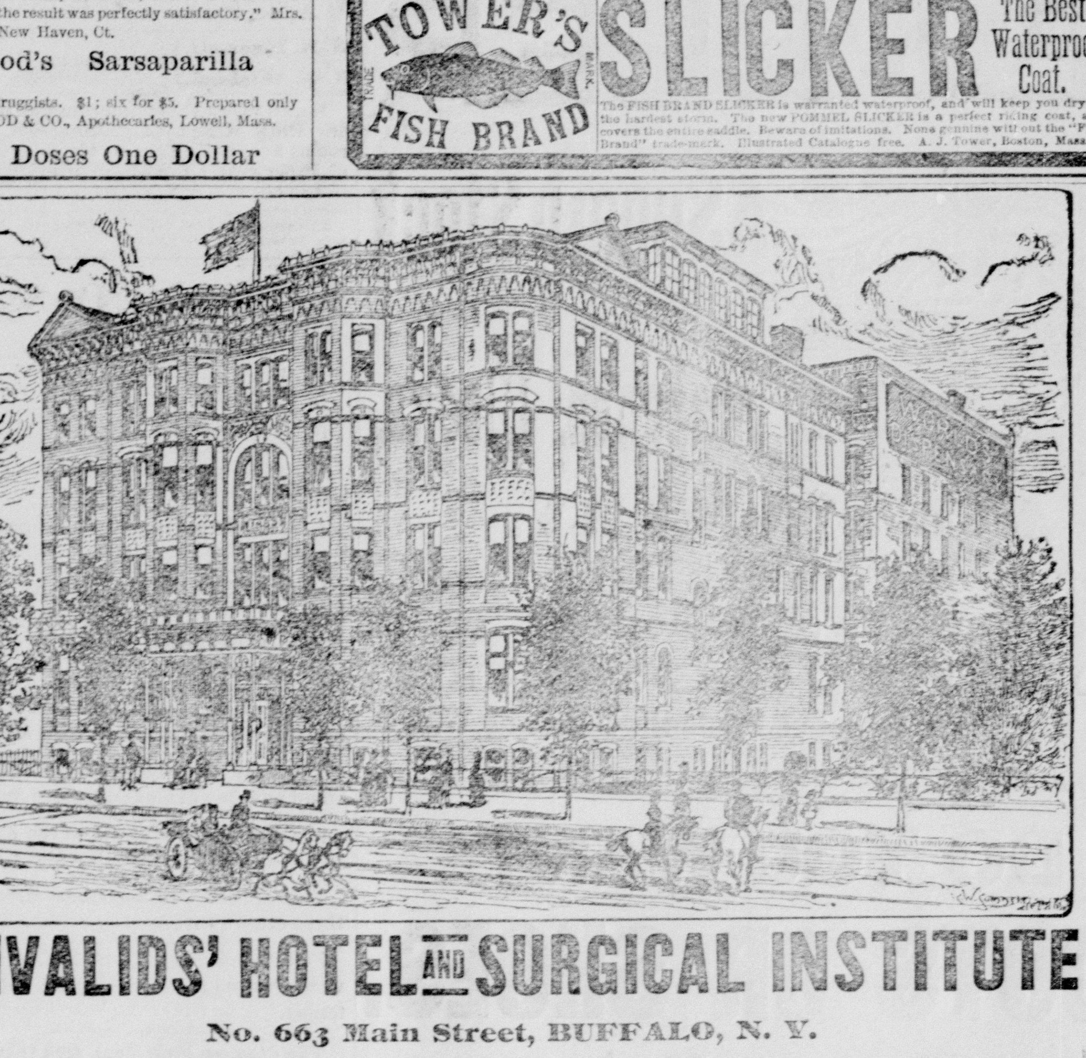
ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS Leading Nos.: 14, 048, 130, 135, 333, 161. For Sale by all Stationers. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other: J. P. Allen ST. PAUL, MINN. Druggist & Chemist

ESTABLISHED 1879. SHIP YOUR WHEAT TO WOODWARD & COMPANY, 42 CORN EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS. AND HAVE SOLD IN THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET, LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treaties containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind, there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE. Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW GOODS. FALL STOCK.

DAY & MEAGHER,

Have Just Opened an Immense New

STOCK OF CLOTHING

Underwear, Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Etc., in the Latest Fall styles, direct from the manufactory, at BOTTON PRICES.

DAY & MEAGHER,

Wholesale. Retail.

FRANK JARBOE,

JEWELER

A Superb Stock

In all Lines.

Watches, Clocks,

AND JEWELRY,

Carefully Repaired by Skilled workmen on short notice.

ENGRAVING DONE.

Agent For the Celebrated Fredonia Railroad Watch.

DO YOU WANT

BOOTS OR SHOES.

If so, call on

H.S.Totton

Sleeper Block, Front Street,

And he will show you the most complete and finest stock of goods ever brought to this city.

Fine Goods & Low Prices.

Everything marked down to hard pan. Manufacturing and repairing department in connection,

THE POPULAR

New Grocery Store

On Front Street,

In Dettelbach's old Stand

Is the place to buy your

SupplieS !

We are daily receiving fresh Garden Vegetables, Straw berries, and all the luxuries going.

Our Stock of Canned Goods is complete. Also Dried Fruit.

First-class Dairy Butter a Specialty.

M. SPRAGUE

Proprietor.

WHITE & WHITE,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

☞Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News

Trunks and Valises at Westfalls.

Ladies goat shoes for $1 at L. J. Cale's

C. A. Gilman was in the city Monday.

Latest styles of dress goods at L. J. Cale's.

J. S. Gardner has been in Minneapolis this week.

Calicoes three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

Miss Millie Davis, of Duluth, is visiting Brainerd friends.

Jerome Hill, of Gull River, died Wednesday at that place of typhoid fever.

They say that Ed. Rhodes reports a brand new boy at his house since Sunday.

Al. Ferris went down to the district fair at St Cloud Wednesday night.

Big lot of calicoes at Cohen Bros. for three cents a yard.

Fred Stanley and W. S. McClennehan were visitors at the St. Cloud Fair yesterday.

The Cloquet Pine Knot says that Nels Wilson of that city has moved to Brainerd.

H. B. Morrison has 300 men working in the woods north of Motley getting out ties.

Go to Westfall's and see the $2.00 or $3 shoes. Seamless vamp and sole leather counter.

Fred Bradbury was called to Anoka Tuesday morning on account of the serious illness of his father.

Big lot of calicoes at Cohen Bros. for three cents a yard.

Mrs. Wm. Seelye has been visiting with her mother, Mrs, Hayden, at Champlin, for some days.

The men who have been engaged in filling the Northern Pacific yards at Duluth have returned to Brainerd.

W. M. Fuller, the genial politician and newspaper rustler from Little Falls, looked in on us a second last Saturday.

Miss Lillie Wilson, who has been spending the summer at Chicago and Lake Bluff, returned home last Saturday.

Charley Metcalf hands out the cigars without the least protest. It's a boy, and the young man arrived last Sunday.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 23rd, the Workingmen's Club of this city, will hold a meeting to put in nomination a county ticket.

There will be a free lecture at the Baptist church Monday evening, Sept. 13th, by "Uncle" Boston W. Smith, on "What I saw in the south,"

The Hook and Ladder company will give a a dance at the Villard hotel on the evening of the 22d of this month. Tickets are only $1.00 and everybody is invited.

W. H. Onstine is now engaged in the post office drug store as prescription clerk, having been tendered the position made vacant by the death of Frank O'Brien.

In gents' stiff and soft hats our stock is not only large but exceedingly well selected. We can show you all the novelties direct from the leading New York Hatters. DAY & MEAGHER.

The invitations have been issued announcing the wedding of Mr. A. J. Coutu and Miss Belle Gardner, to take place on the evening of the 15th, at the residence of J. K. Pierce.

A union normal class for the study of the Bible was formed Thursday evening at the Baptist church. The next meeting will be at the Baptist church next Tuesday evening.

Officer Shontell received the sad news on Wednesday of the death of his father in Vermont. The announcement was not entirely unlooked for as the deceased was an aged gentleman and had been in poor health for some time.

J. C. Congdon, of Brainerd, was up during last week looking to his farm on section four in the town of Fairfax. He is a gentleman we would like to see located among us, and we therefore hope he may yet conclude to further improve his farm and make it his home.--Crookston Chronicle.

Samual Reardin, of Long Lake, dropped dead at St, Cloud yesterday from heart disease. Mr. Reardin was 65 years of age and had gone to that city to have some pension papers made out. The remains were brought to Brainerd to-day and taken to Losey & Dean's undertaking rooms where they were prepared for burial.

Miss F. Louise Smith has been appointed superintendent of the fine art department at the coming county fair vice Mrs. Bivins, who has found it impossible to serve in that capacity. Persons having articles which they desire to exhibit in the fine art or domestic department, can have them taken to the grounds and arranged if they will leave the articles at W. A. Smith's store, or at McFadden & Johnson's.

John Proud, formerly of this city, but late of Kansas City, is visiting friends here.

Fred W. Hill, special agent of the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York, is in the city visiting with Fred Parker.

Johnny Burns, who has been laid up for some time, has so far recovered as to be able to get out onto the streets once more.

Here's a bargain--Calicoes, prints, calicoes, kalikers, calikoes, three cents a yard, THREE CENTS FOR ONE YARD, at Cohen Bros.

The Globe says that Daniel Butler, of Brainerd, was held for trial Monday by Commissioner Cardazo for selling liquor to Indians and committed to jail in default of $300 bail.

Westfall carries Field, Thayer & Co's Boots and Shoes. Call for the Dongola Kid Shoe. It is the nicest dress shoe ever worn. Hand Sewed.

A man at Hugh Riddle's livery barn got up and walked out of the up-stairs window Wednesday night in his sleep, falling some ten or twelve feet to the platform below, and receiving quite serious injuries.

H. Hoetger, representing Math Hoetger, Elkhart, Indiana, will be in the city at the Commercial hotel on the 25th and 26th with a full line of samples of tailoring goods and parties desiring to order suits are invited to call and examine his goods. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. 1 w.

The Little Falls fire department has invited the Brainerd fire laddies and also the band to attend their annual parade next week Friday. The legislative district convention meets at that place the same day, and the town will be full of politicians and a very large time is expected. The boys meet to-morrow night to decide.

Day & Meagher have just rec'd a large invoice of Cooper Wells & Co's celebrated wool Hosiery, made at St. Joseph, Mich. Our line comprises all grades from the heaviest ribbed goods for Lumberman to the finest cashmere for Ladies and Children. This is known to be the best wearing hosiery on the market and the price is very reasonable.

A musical entertainment has been gotten up by the different organizations to which the late Joseph Midgeley belonged to take place at the opera house on the evening of the 25th, the entire proceeds to go as a benefit to Mrs. Midgeley and family. This entertainment will undoubtedly be one of the finest ever offered to the people of Brainerd and the cause in which it is gotten up will make it a success from the start. Tickets will be sold the coming week, the price being $1.00, which will admit a lady and gentleman. Half tickets admitting children under 12 will be 25 cents. The programme will be published next week.

Big lot of calicoes at Cohen Bros, for three cents a yard.

Frank O'Brien, the prescription clerk at Cable's drug store, and who was confined to his bed for two weeks with typhoid fever, died at the Sanitarium last Sunday morning. His mother and brother arrived on Saturday afternoon in time to see him before he died, and we are informed that he knew them, although he had been unconscious some time before, The remains were taken to his home at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on Monday. The deceased was a young man highly respected by his large circle of friends in this city. He had been employed in this city for some months, coming here from Milwaukee, and his early death is much regretted.

Calicoes three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

Calicoes three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

An innovation in the Shoe line, a cross between a shoe and a moccasin made of solid sole leather, with a double sole and heel, an oil gaiter top and entirely impervious to water, intended for sportsmen and cruisers, can be found at

DAY & MEAGHER'S.

Died.

TITUS--In this city, on Sunday evening Sept. 5th, of consumption, W. H. Titus, aged 40 years.

Mr. Titus had been a victim of the disease for nearly two years. He had been a resident of this city for some five years, having come here from Waupaca Co. Wis, to accept a position with the railroad company. He was born in New York state, and served in the war with the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, and was a pensioner at the time of his death, his pension having been raised from $8 to $30 a month a short time previous to his death. Mr. Titus had served two years on the East Brainerd police force, and his resignation was made necessary on account of failing health; The deceased was a brother of Mrs. A. P. Farrar, of this city. He leaves a wife and six children, the oldest of which is married, The funeral was held on Sunday, the G. A. R, Post, of which he was a member, having charge of the services,

Ladies who have not seen our $4.50 hand turned French Kid Shoe, should call at once as they are going out rapidly. DAY & MEAGHER.

Westfall makes "merchant tailoring" a specialty. Measures taken and suits made on short notice.

A Good Teacher.

The Ada Journal speaks thusly of a former Brainerdite:

Mr. S. A. Farnsworth has made a contract with the St. Paul School Board to take the principalship of the Cleveland School in that city on a salary of $1,200 a year. It is an eight room school, one of the largest in the city. Mr. Farnsworth is known as one of the best educators in this northern country. He has taught in Brainerd, Crookston and Ada and is highly spoken of every where. He has brought the Ada school to a high state of perfection. This change is St. Paul's gain and Ada's loss. The niggardly and picayunish policy of our new school board has lost us one of the best teachers in the state.

Fresh roasted peanuts every day at Smith's, corner 5th a Front street.

Our stock of heavy cassimere and flannel shirts was never as large as at present, we have lately added many new and attractive styles. DAY & MEAGHER.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

The demand for young men and women with a knowledge of these arts is constantly increasing. There is no field of employment more suited to women, and none so remunerative.

The best and largest school in the Northwest devoted exclusively to teaching these arts, is Bower's school of shorthand, Minneapolis Its graduates are in demand by business firms, on account of their well-known ability. Mr. Bower is a well-known professional court stenographer, and has placed many pupils in positions after three months' study. Shorthand is successfully taught by mail, the catalogue with full information is sent on application.

Our Aldermen in Session.

The regular meeting of the City Council was called on Monday night with a full attendance excepting Ald. Hemstead. After reading the minutes and disposing of other preliminary matters the Council considered the report of the Third ward Street Commissioner and allowed his bill of $122. The report of the Chief of Police for August showed that the fines collected amounted to $191, and the report was placed on file. A bill from James Hawkins for laying sidewaks and crosswalks was referred to the street committee. The Council then opened their heart and allowed jurors bills of $2.00 which no doubt the intelligent jurors had earned in mileage fees getting their 50 cent orders signed and brought before the Council. We speak of this from the fact that we still have in our possession an order for 50 cents for a half day's attendance on a city case and which bears across the face of it the legend "Ordered not paid by the City Council." The following bills were then allowed:

Pay roll, city officers. August	$257.49
John Hughes, boarding prisoners	21.86
J. McCarthy, team work	3.00
W. Steele, two days work	3.00
R. K. Whiteley, surveying	17.50
F. A. Whiteley	3.75
G. W. Holland, half day's work for man	75
Brainerd Tribune	5.08
M. L. Schwartz, 30 chairs	15.00
P. D. Davenport, balance claimed	4.00
M Maloney, 3 days team work	9.00
Wm. Holmes, repairs on sidewalk	2.50

The bills referred were, J. J. Howe & Co., $75.95 for explanation; A. S. McIntyre $28.50 to the jail committee.

R. K. Whiteley made a report of work done in extending Oak street and a map of the street which was accepted, and the purchasing committee was instructed to procure a book for the field notes for the city surveyor. The matter of placing a street lamp in the centre of Gregory square was brought up and after hearing the report of Ald. Keene on same, the lamp was ordered to be placed there and the janitor ordered to take care of it. The matter of dividing the $161.59, received from the State Auditor between the four fire companies who belonged to the State Association was acted on and the money ordered to be paid over.

A remonstrance was brought in asking that the resolution ordering a sidewalk on both sides of Kingwood street to be reconsidered so far as it relates to the south side of the street. A motion was made by Ald. Gardner and seconded by Ald. Percy that the remonstrance be accepted and filed and the walk ordered completed by Oct. 1st, 1886, which was carried. A sidewalk was also ordered to be built on the north side of Kindred street between First avenue and the east end of the ravine bridge before Oct. 15, 1886; and that a six foot sidewalk be built on both sides of Second avenue in East Brainerd between Kindred and Prescott streets before Oct. 15, 1886.

The matter of a Fourth ward Policeman was referred to the Mayor, and the Council adjourned.

New lot of prints, three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

Gentlemen should examine Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's $500 French Calf, hand-sewed shoe, before buying other makes for durability, style and fit it has no equal. For sale by Day & Meagher.

Crow Wing Cullings.

F. O. Sibley has returned home.

Guy Raymond is nursing a sore hand.

W. H. Everest was a visitor at the state fair.

The prairie chickens have nearly all disappeared before the hand of the relentless hunter.

Hazel nuts are very plenty in this part of the town and the boys are laying in large stores for the winter.

The frosts have killed everything green but fortunately the corn is all ripe and the damage was not great.

Why don't our people form a society for the protection of game and prevent this wholesale slaughter every season.

The new depot is commenced at last and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. It will supply a want that has been long felt by our citizens.

Haying is still in progress and although the crop is light the meadows are so dry that all there is will be cut, making hay quite plenty in this part of the town.

JINKS.

(NOTE.—These items were received too late for publication last week.—ED.)

Gull River Crumbs.

There is more sickness in this town than was ever known an any one time before. Typhoid fever is raging, there being five cases.

Henry O'Brien was taken to the N. P. sanitarium last Saturday with typhoid fever.

Thad Gourd left or his home in Central Illinois last Saturday night, he being threatened with the fever.

We are enjoying a series of concerts in our town just now which are being conducted by Mrs. Hugh Hall.

Walter Benson is slaughtering prices on groceries. He says when the others gets to bucking him he will always go one better.

Seth Philips gave another dance at his place last Saturday evening and a general good time was reported.

Mr. Horr's family has moved back to Minneapolis.

Hugh Hall reports men very scarce, and it is difficult for him to get men enough to run the mill with.

The farmers of this vicinity are making quite extended preparations to exhibit their produce and stock at the coming Crow Wing county fair.

John Olson, of Pillager, is very low with fever.

MAX.

Rewarded By Prayer.

The Little Falls Transcript tells the tale in the following item:

Rus Spark's confidence in the efficacy of prayer is rewarded. A vigorous son, weighing 10½ pounds, arrived at his home last Sunday. Mother and son are doing well and the proud sire flourisheth like unto a green bay tree.

Having bought our underwear direct from the mills this season and saved the profits of all middle men, we shall be able to give our customers an advantage of from 15 to 25 per cent. on all winter goods in this line. DAY & MEAGHER.

For good goods at reasonable prices go to Westfall's. He can supply you with anything you wish in Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, etc., etc.

A full line of boy's single pants just received at Leopold Bros.

Smith's invoice of candy makes the mouth of the average confectionery lover water. The stock is complete and was put upon the shelves yesterday. Fresh and novel. and of varities that would puzzel the brain to enumerate. Call at the corner of Fifth and Front streets and see for yourselves.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 7th, 1886.

Pursuant to adjournment the board of commissioners met. Meeting called to order at 10 a. m., full board present.

Minutes of regular meeting held July 26 were read and approved.

The following bills were allowed:

P. Mertz, conveying Julia Ellis and James Hallett to reform school	$40 20
P. Mertz, fees in case state vs. "Bungy Buck," Indian	10 00
P. Mertz, Fees for arresting and committing D C Brady	76 45
S F Alderman, issuing personal tax warrants, etc	22 70
Geo D Barnard & Co, books, blanks, etc. for county offices	82 30
Brainerd Dispatch, printing proceedings of commissioners and board of equalization	121 50
F G Sundberg, cash paid for ticket and freight charges on household goods for pauper	16 30
P Mertz, board and care of prisoners and jailor's fees, Aug. 1886	94 60
Brainerd Tribune, printing and stationery	7 75
C Cross, custodian county bridge across the Mississippi, July and August, 1886	30 00
J D Barstow, board and care of Chas Mills, pauper	2 50
A E Veon, digging grave for Crandall's child, pauper	5 00
Ted Newman, attending C. D. Wood, pauper	14 25
A S McIntire, repairing water-works county jail	3 85
Daniel Homes, services drawing grand and petit jurors	3 00
C P Jones, building bridge across the Nokay Sebie river as per contract	865 00
Losey & Dean, burial of Wrex's child pauper	11 50
J E Wilson, expressage paid May, June, July and August, 1886	6 05
R K Whiteley, locating etc. bridge across the Nokay Sebie	12 00
A P Farrar, inspecting bridge across Nokay Sebie river	5 40
J S Gardner, inspecting bridge across Nokay Sebie river	5 40
J M Martin, inspecting bridge across Nokay Sebie river	5 40
A P Farrar, fees and mileage attending three commissioner's meetings	9 60
J S Gardner, fees and mileage attending three commissioner's meetings	9 60
J M Martin, fees and mileage attending three commissioner's meetings	16 20
J S Gardner, examining grade across the outlet of Crow Wing Lake	5 60

The petition of a number of freeholders praying to have a county road viewed, located and survyed, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the north line of township forty-four (44), north of range thirty (30) to intersect the Brainerd and Mille Lacs county road as described in petition, was on motion, granted.

The auditor was instructed to communicate with L. Engberg, treasurer of the Society of Mercy, Vasa, Minn., and request him to arrange, if possible, to have some responsible parties adopt the four Coulson children now being cared for by said society at the expense of Crow Wing county.

The petition of W. H. Hayward, asking for a license to construct and maintain three dams across Mud Creek, in townships 142 and 143, north of range 26, Cass county, for the purpose of sluicing logs, timber and lumber, said license to authorize him, the said W. H. Hayward, to collect a fee of six (6) cents per thousand (1000) feet was on motion granted.

The bond of W. H. Hayward to the county commissioners of Crow Wing county for 1000 dollars was, on motion, approved, and the county auditor was instructed to issue a license to the said W. H. Hayward.

The following were on motion received and ordered placed on file:

Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 7th, 1886.

We the County Commissioners of Crow Wing County, have examined the bridge constructed across the Nokay Sebie river in Sec. 10, Tp. 43, R. 31, by C. P. Jones, of Minneapolis, and find the work to have been done in a satisfactory manner and is in accordance with agreement and said bridge is hereby accepted.

Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 7th, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Crow Wing county:

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned Board of Auditors respectfully submit to you the following report:

That on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1886, we examined the books of the Auditor and Treasurer and find in the hands of the Treasurer the following amounts to the credit of the several counties as follows:

Crow Wing county	$18922.68
Cass county	3,193.84
Itasca county	748.70
	$22,865.22
Tax colleced from Sep. 1st to 4th (not dist.)	$174.73
	$23,039.95

Accounted for by the Treasurer as follows:

Amt. on deposit in First National Bank	$22,919.05
Amt. silver on hand	32.30
Amt. redeption order No. 30 paid	8.20
Amt. road and bridge fund orders paid	27.00
Amt. poor fund orderd paid	13.40
Amt. wolf bounty orders paid	40.00
	23,039.95

We further certify that the different fund accounts in the office of the county Auditor and Treasurer were carefully examined by us and the balances as shown on their books Sept. 1st, 1886 were found to correspond and the same was found to be correct.

J. M. MARTIN,
S. F. ALDERMAN,
J. E. WILSON,
Auditing Board.

To the Honorable Board of Commissions of Crow Wing county:

GENTLEMEN:—You are hereby notified that the work has been completed on the county road between Deerwood and Bay Lake, for which one hundred ($100) dollars was appropriated at your meeting last May.--And you are furthermore requested to appoint one of your Hon. board to view said work.

ROBT. ARCHIBALD,
Chairman Board of Supervisors Town of Deerwood.

The petition of a number of freeholders asking for an additional appropriation for the purpose of making repairs on the Deerwood and Bay Lake county road. Was received and ordered placed on file.

A motion by which an appropriation of $35 was made Nov. 17th, 1885, for the relief of Mrs. N. A. Smith was on motion reconsidered.

In compliance with the requirements of an amendment to Sec. 92, Chapt. 7, G. S. 1878 (see Gen'l Laws 1885) the county of Crow Wing was divided into five Commissioners' districts as follows:

District No. 1—Ranges 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Township 43; ranges 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, of Township 44; ranges 28 and 29, of Township 45.

District No. 2--All of First ward, city of Brainerd.

District No. 3--All of Fourth ward, city of Brainerd.

District No. 4--All of Second ward, city of Brainerd.

District No. 5--Range 30, of Township 45; ranges 28, 29 and 30, of Township 46; ranges 28, 29 and 30, of Township 47; all of Third ward, city of Brainerd.

The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED. That the sum of $465 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the Road and Bridge fund in favor of C. P. Jones as part payment for bridge across the Nokay Sebie River.

RESOLVED. That the sum of twelve dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the Poor fund in favor of J. N. Nevers for defraying expenses of conveying Rebecca Farrell, pauper, to Minneapolis.

RESOLVED. That the sum of ten dollars per month be and the same is hereby appropriated from the Poor fund for the relief of Christina Olson, pauper, said amount to be paid monthly to F. G. Sunberg until otherwise ordered.

RESOLVED. That the interest, penalty and costs on certain lands in Township 55, R. 25. taxed in Itasca county be abated for the year 1884, on grounds that said lands are situated in Cass county.

RESOLVED. That the penalty on the 50 ft. off west end of lots, one to six Block 159 be abtaed the penalty having been erroneously added.

RESOLVED. That we recommend to the State Auditor an abatement of the personal tax of Walter Davis of $1000 on goods and merchandise on the ground that he was not in possession of the amount so raised by the board of Equalization as shown by affidavit on file.

RESOLVED. That the County Auditor request the Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Brainerd to pay in to the County Treasurer all fines and monies paid in and collected for or on account of any of the funds of said county and in case of his refusal or neglect so to do for thirty days, that the County Attorney is hereby instructed to make presentment in said case to the Grand Jury of said county.

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, October 5th, 1886.

J. E. WILSON,
Co. Auditor.

[Upon investigation by the County Attorney since the above resolution was passed he is satisfied that Judge Douglas has under the instruction of City Attorney turned all fines and penalties for prosecutions under Gen'l Laws over to the city of Brainerd--The provisions of the city Charter requiring this to be done under the City Attorney's construction. This would relieve Judge Douglas from any misconstruction as to having evaded the law.]

C. B. SLEEPER,
County Attorney.

Notice.

The attention of all persons concerned is respectfully called to the fact that all real estate upon which taxes are due for the year 1883, and sold at tax sale Sept. 15th, 1884, will become absolute property of the state September 16th, 1886.

J. E. WILSON,
County Auditor.

Get a cool drink of lemonade at Smith's for five cents. Remember the place, corner of Fifth and Front streets.

An Exposure.

THE "BOUVIER" OF THE TRIBUNE NONE OTHER THAN THE PERJURED PRIEST IN LEAGUE WITH NATHALIE TURGEON, DENOUNCED BY ONE OF HIS SUPERIORS AS A "LIAR" AND A "SLANDERER" AND FULLY EXPOSED THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF THE DISPATCH.

Father Vaudry will not condescend to bandy words with the well-known perjurer who vainly seeks to hide under the borrowed name of "Bouvier"—and who unblushingly eulogizes the traducers of his own Bishop, the Turgeons, yes, the traducers of the Bishop before the courts as a public defamer.

"Bouvier" is the very individual who came to Brainerd last winter to gather affidavits against his own protector, benefactor and Father—against the priest who reclaimed him from the street, fathered him, sent him to college and had him raised to the priesthood. And the monster who there stabbed his Father would fain pose before the Catholics of Brainerd as a model pastor.

Father Vaudry deems it a great honor to be publicly reviled by a now notorious perjurer, and especially such a perjurer, who whitewashes a courtesan and blackens the character of his own venerable Superior and Bishop in the same breath.

Does "Bouvier" forget that Father Nougaret, of Minneapolis, in a letter published in this paper and quoted by the Bishop, testifies that Oliver Turgeon (not only Nathalie but Oliver Turgeon himself) did appear in person before the Rector of St. Clotilda, Minneapolis, and complained to said Rector of a physical impediment to marriage? Does "Bouvier hear? Oliver Turgeon himself acknowledged to Father Nougaret that there did exist an impediment—which impediment was the sole and sufficient cause of his separating from Nathalie Turgeon.

Father Nougaret's letter is on record to give the lie to the "Bovier" and the Turgeon's who disgrace the church.

Pray, did Father Vaudry "seduce" the tearful Oliver into making that solemn declaration to Father Nougaret--which, of course, fully exonerates the Bishop and pastor of Brainerd? Was Oliver himself "seduced" and prevailed upon to go south "to lead an easy life" with "wretch Vaudry?"

The perjurer speaks of love-letters Well, the public will naturally conclude that he who is capable of perjury is also capable of forgery. Who so has read Fortier's letter to Father L. will agree that such a letter stamps its author as unworthy the name of Christian and much less of a priest.

And now, we invite the public of Brainerd to go and examine, at the office of the Brainerd Journal, a most palpable proof of Rev. "Bouvier's" audacious lie, viz, the original of the petition signed by the Catholics of Lambert, Polk C., Minn.

NOTICE OF PUBLCATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., August 26th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, clerk of the District Court of Crow Wing county, Minn. at Brainerd, on Monday October 4th, 1886, viz: John H. Bidding, for the w½ nw¼ and ne¼ nw¼ sec. 13, and sw¼ sw¼ sec. 12, township 43, range 32.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Reid, Wm. Lovejoy, Elias B. Northrup and E. E. Jones, of Fort Ripley, Crow Wing county, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

SALE OF PINE TIMBER ON STATE LANDS—STATE of Minnesota Land Office, St. Paul, Aug. 24, 1886. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public auction at the State Auditor's office in St. Paul on Friday, October 22, A. D. 1886, at at 10 o'clock a. m., the right to cut pine timber on state lands where the same is liable to damage by fire or otherwise, as may be determined by the commission created by section 4. chapter 269, General Laws 1885. W. W. BRADEN. Commissioner of the State Land Office.

Sept. 3—Oct. 22.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

Pictures. Pictures. Pictures.

The Finest yet Received at

LOSEY & DEAN'S

Steel Engravings,

Artotypes and Pastels

At prices that will astonish.

Everybody Invited to Come and See Them.

NOTICE !

I shall Retire from business on or before

Jan. 1st, 1887,

And shall close out my entire stock at

Great BARGAINS

In DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, and my ENTIRE STOCK of GROCERIES. Will also rent my stOre No. 6, on long terms. Come and see me.

L. J. CALE.

E. W. LYNCH,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Sixth Street, Next to Paine's Market.

Fresh eggs and butter, and country produce bought and sold. The largest and most select line of canned goods in the city.

Confectionery, Cigars And Tobaccos.

Free Delivery. Give me a call and I will Guarantee you Satisfaction.

McFADDEN & JOHNSON,

Pioneer Druggists.

We are Sole Proprietors of the following well know Remedies, all of which we guarantee or money refunded:

Seymour's Sure Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Felons, etc.

Wonder of the World for Nervous Complaints, Headache, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Glass' Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. Try a package and be convinced.

Prescriptions Compounded With Care.

TOWNE-McFADDEN BLOCK.

M. HAGBERG

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

FINE GLOVES,

—FOR—

Receptions, Parties, Street Wear, And Driving.

For Ladies and Gents, in all the Latest Shades and Colors, both in Dressed, Undressed Kid and Silk.

MRS. A. L. VROOMAN'S

Perfect Fitting Glove Store.

402, NICOLLET AVENUE.

Eugene Rimmell's Perfumes, Powders and Soaps a Specialty. MINNEAPOLIS.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞Gloves Cleaned At Ten Cents Per Pair.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 41. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. 1886. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

School Opened Monday.

And with an eye to the wants of the hundred of small customers, those who have not yet dressed their darlings will find that

LEOPOLD BROS.

have prepared an unusually attractive budget of school garments, and prices as usual are the lowest in the city.

BOY'S SCHOOL SUITS.

We have garments that will make boys presentable at school, and make the boys happy in the knowledge that they are dressed well in common with their school fellows; they do credit to their parents, make Father's and Mother's proud of them, because none are so poor but they can afford to dress their boys were at our exceedingly

LOW PRICES,

So do not neglect this opportnnity offered to you by

LEOPOLD BROS.

A Cautious Buyer

will look to the newspapers for information when in quest of goods.

KOOP BROS

Are Selling

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

At Remarkably LOW PRICES.

Their Store is stocked with the best the market affords.

Fresh Vegetables Received Daily.

FRONT STREET, - BRAINERD MINN.

THE CITY MEAT MARKETS

No. 15, Sixth Street South.

K. S. PAINE & CO., Prop.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Sole agency in this city for PLATT & CO'S Clebrated

OYSTERS.

They are the best oysters for the price Sold in Brainerd.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

C. B. SLEEPER,

Attorney at Law

And Real Estate Agent.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION.
GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON FRONT STREET.

OFFICE IN

SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - - BRAINERD

So Few Purchasers of

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Can claim to be experts in the selection of an instrument that it is

Absolutely Necessary For Their Own **Interests,**

To deal with a house whose leading position enables it to secure the best in the market, whose ample capital enables it to buy at the Lowest cash prices, whose immense stock affords the largest field for selection, and whose well established reputation for integrity precludes the possibility of its abusing the confidence of its patron Ask your friends for such a house and they will refer you to

W. J. DYER & BRO.
St. Paul and Minneapolis,
The Leading Music House of Northwest,

☞Correspondence promptly attended to, and all inquiries carefully answered.

Keene, Nevers & Spaulding,

REAL ESTATE AND

Insurance Agents.

Lumbermen's Time Checks

—AND—

City and County Orders Bought.

Sixth Street, next door north of Post Office.

BRAINERD - MINN.

PAINT SHOP.

Sign, House and Carriage

PAINTING.

KALSOMIMING & PAPER HANGING

Shop Door west of F. G. Sundberg's Jewelry store.

J. C. CONGDON, Prop.

BULL AND BEARS.

For 18c in 2-cent stamps, and the names of five energetic farmer, we will send FREE to any address 3 beautiful photo engravings of the CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—First of the magnificent and massive building itself; second, the interior of the main auditorium, showing its architecture, sculpture and paintings; third, the hundreds of "Bulls and Bears" in the pits at work.

FARMERS GRAIN AND SEED CO.,
418, Wabash Avenue, Chica

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 10:05 p. m., daily.
No. 3 arrives from the south at 1:45. Departs going west at 2 10 p. m.
No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m Departs going west at 2:10 p. m., daily except Sunday.
No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:55 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.
No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:30 a. m., daily.
No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:45 p. m. Departs going south at 1;10. Daily except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express: Milwaukee, Chicago, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, Waukesha and Eau Claire	12:50 p. m.	1:30 p. m
Chicago night express: Milwaukee, Chicago, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, Waukesha and Eau Claire	8:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m
Arriving Trains at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago day express: From Chicago, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Neenah	7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m
Chicago Night Express: From Chicago, Milwaukee Oshkosh, Neenah and Fond du Lac	4:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m

ALL TRAINS DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED.

Chicago day express arrives at Chicago ...6:45 a. m
Chicago night express arrives Chicago 12:45 p. m

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent.
ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

F. N. FINNEY, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'kt A'gt, Milwaukee.

Professional Cards.

R. K. WHITELY,
CITY ENGINEER.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 8, Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD........................ MIMN.

C. O. PAQUIN, M. D.
Office at Corner of 7th and Front Streets. Calls can be made at office which is open day and night.
BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

G S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Over Post Office

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST.
Rooms 3 and 4 over Post-Office.
BRAINERD.......... ....MINN.

Dr. E. Herbert Stanley,

DENTIST!

Operative Department,

CALE BLOCK.

Front Street, - Brainerd.

Teeth filled with Gold.
Teeth filled with Plastics.
Calcareous Deposits Removed.

Nerves REMOVED,

Devitalized Teeth Treated and Filled.

Prosthetic Dentistry.

Artificial Teeth on Rubber Base. Artificial teeth on enameled platinum, continuous gum. Attachment of Artificial Crowns to Natural Roots,

Tooth, Crown and Bridge work. Metallic Encasements for Carious Crowns.

Artificial Vela and Obturaters. Natural Teeth regulated, etc,

Harmony prevailed to the credit of the party,

The democratic primaries will be held to-night.

Jerre Rusk has been renominated for Governor of Wisconsin.

Geo. Holland furnished the "harmony cigars." G. W. is a very dry joker.

The Park region Fair at Fergus Falls is in full blast and promises to be a complete success.

Let every honest republican put his shoulder to the wheel now and help the good cause along.

The Wadena county commissioners have ordered a vote to be taken on the county seat question,

The Fergus Falls democrats elected a solid delegation in favor of Kelly, but is divided as to Doc Ames.

The Prohibition Congressional Convention which met at Fergus falls on Wednesday put in nomination J. Henry Long for Congress.

Doc Ames will try to unite the Knights of Labor and the farmers' alliance with the Democratic end of his machine. It will not work.—Herald.

An election on the removal of the County seat of Wadena county has been ordered and the Verndale people have their flag half mast. The fight between the two towns has been a bitter one.

It is no credit to McGill that he carries the primaries of both great cities. It awakened to us the fear that these same cities may control him if he is elected governor.—Ex.

Although only about a week has elapsed since the Charlston disaster was made known to the country, over $128,000 have been sent to the city for relief purposes, and the contributions are increasing daily.

The house of T. A. Casernov in Norman county, near Ada, was broken into yesterday by two masked men. The servant girl (colored) was in the house alone. They bound and gagged her, robbed the house of over $400 and hung the girl to a tree in the yard. She managed to free herself and call for help.

At the Workingmen's Club Meeting last night H. C. Stivers was the choice as candidate for the legislature by an overwhelming majority. As Brother Stivers is a Democrat he will probably meet with no obstacles in getting the Democratic support at the convention tomorrow.

Frank Mead, a prominent newspaper man of Mandan, D. T., and well known throuhout the Northwest, shot and probably fatally injured Frank Farnsworth at the Merchants' hotel Tuesday. Farnsworth was also a resident of Maudan and the two were supposed to be the best of friends.

Fifteen of the foremost ladies of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chamberlain, Dakota, visited all saloons Wednesday night and requested saloon keepers to remove from the windows all life-sized portraits of women dealing out liquor. All but one complied.

It was a mistake, and a bad one, when the gentleman who had charge of getting up the rules governing entries at our county fair, put in the clause stating that no premiums would be allowed unless there was competition. It will have a tendency to keep several exhibitors away who had intended making entries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rodgers, wife of George Rodgers, has been appointed master workman of District No. 24, Knights of Labor. She is 39 years of age and the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living. In 1883 she was supreme judge of District 24. She is the first woman appointed master workman and has no anarchistic tendencies.

If the expression of public opinion goes for anything the people of Crow Wing county are entirely satisfied with Sheriff Mertz's record during his term of office, and are anxious to see him fill the position for another term at least. It goes a good ways towards helping a man when in the whole county there is not a man that can raise any reasonable objection to any of his public acts.

Not a Candidate.

The Pioneer Press says that the Hon. C. F. Kindred is a candidate for lieutenant governor. The News doesn't credit any such stuff. Kindred has had a taste of politics, and isn't made of the stuff that gets caught in the same trap twice. —Duluth News. The News is right, Mr. Kindred is not a candidate.

Anything for Office.

Fred Puhler, of Ada, will be a delegate from Norman county to the democratic state convention, instructed for Doc Ames. This is the same Puhler who made himself so conspicuously rediculous by his reckless enthusiasm during the bloody fight in the Fifth district. Fred is a noted pedestrian, and it don't take him long to walk out of one party into the other. But then, he is only following his leader. Dr. Ames walked over the same track at the time he failed to get the republican nomination for mayor of Minneapolis a few years ago. —Sauk Centre Herald.

An Indian Speech.

The Indian commission has been in council with the Pillager Indians at Leech Lake a week, but as yet have accomplished nothing. About half the Indians have signified their willingness to execute an agreement which will remove them to White Earth, but the other half are equally as obstinate and avow that they never will leave this country. Sturgeon Man, the leader of the opposition party, said:

"Years ago the white man came from far across the sea and landed in this country. He found the Indians. They were a rich people and were ornamented with gold which they found in abundance in their country. The white man coveted our country and took it from us little by little, driving us westward until they have penned us upon this little piece of land, and this we intend to keep. We believe the Great Spirit placed us on this beautiful lake, and we intend to live here. We will not leave here unless the lake is moved with us, and we don't believe the Great Father can move this lake to White Earth. We don't believe the country will hold water after it is moved. We love the country where our father's graves are, and we will not leave it. If you ask us a hundred times our answer will be the same.

HARMONY PREVAILED.

Doings of the Republican County Convention.

Lum Delegates Elected.

There were undoubtedly some people in this city who were disappointed at the harmonious manner in which the business of the Republican County Convention was transacted on Monday. The slight rupture which occurred at the Second ward caucus had been healed over and the business proceeded with the utmost harmony. The convention was called to order at 3:25 p. m. by J. J. Howe in the absence of the chairman. The call was read to the convention, and after this business was transacted a temporary chairman was elected in the person of W. E. Entriken, and Walter Davis as temporary secretary, which organization was afterward made permanent. The chair appointed as committee on credentials, W. A. Fleming, Fred Allen and W. A. Smith, who repaired to an ante-room and after examination reported the following as entitled to seats in the convention:

First Ward—W. A. Fleming, P. M. Lagerguist, and C. H. Douglas as proxy for Wm. Barron.

Second Ward—W. A. Smith, Frank Schmeltz, James Meagher, W. E. Seelye, Walter Davis and John Dennis.

Third Ward—W. E. Entriken, Fred Allen, Ed. Crust, and D. S. Forgy.

Fourth Ward -P. G. Foglestrom, Dan Doran and J. J. Howe as proxy for James Quinn and Chas. Westerburg.

Garfield—John Bradford.

Fairbanks—P. S. Stillings.

Mooresville—Jerry Root, A. M. Bratt.

Mille Lacs—J. N. Nevers, as proxy for Clark Dinwiddie.

This report was accepted by the convention.

The next business was the election of delegates to the legislative convention. D. S. Forgy arose and nominated the following gentlemen as such delegates:

Wm. Paine, Jerry Root, J. S. Gardner, N. H. Ingersoll, W. A. Fleming, W. E. Entriken and W. E. Seelye.

On motion the delegates above named were elected by acclamation.

A motion was made to have the chair appoint a committee of five to present three names to the convention as delegates to the State convention, which was carried and as such committee the chair appointed W. F. Seelye, D. S. Forgy, A. M. Bratt, J. J. Howe, and D. Doran who repaired to a room for consultation. The committee soon returned and reported that the names of W. W. Hartley and J. J. Howe were unanimously chosen but they were divided on the third man, A. J. Halstead's name having been presented and also that of W. A. Fleming. In order to settle the matter satisfactory a vote of the convention was ordered on all four names three to be selected. On the first ballot W. W. Hartley received 17 out of 22 votes, on the next ballot J. J. Howe received 19 out of 20 votes; this left the third delegate to be selected from the two remaining candidates, the ballot resulting in 17 votes for W. A. Fleming and four for A. J. Halstead, this making the delegation W. W. Hartley, J. J. Howe and W. A. Fleming.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the convention:

RESOLVED, That it is the general desire of the republicans of Crow Wing county that the county should be divided into four commissioners districts, and we would earnestly request the county commissioners at their next meeting to take action on the matter so that five commissioners may be elected at the next election.

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the district convention be and is hereby instructed to support C. B. Buckman for State senator provided that he and his followers support the interests of this county at said convention.

A motion was made and seconded that the delegates to the legislative convention at Little Falls be instructed to stand by and work for Leon E. Lum, first, last and all the time, which was unanimously carried.

A motion was also made and carried instructing the delegates to the State convention to work for the nomination of C. A. Gillman for Governor, and W. W. Hartley for Clerk of the Supreme court first, last and all the time.

A committee was appointed to wait on Leon E. Lum and introduce him to the convention, which was done, and that gentleman addressed them in a few well chosen words.

On motion the Chairman read the names of the following gentlemen as a County committee who was elected by a vote of the Convention: J. N. Nevers, A. M. Bratt, J. L. Camp, J. J. Howe and Wm. Paine.

The Convention then adjourned after which they partook of a suyply of "harmony cigars" which were furnished by Geo. Holland, for the occasion.

A Child Healed.

My little daughter, at the age of five years, was afflicted with a very painful and disfiguring eruption on her face that baffled the skill of the physicians. I gave her Swift's Specific, and less than one bottle cured the disease entirely.

J. L. BURCH.

Athens, Ga., June 16, 1885.

From a Gratful Heart.

Early in October, 1884, I was taken with inflamatory rheumatism so that I was confined to my bed, and could not even move the toes on one of my feet. I could not bear to have my clothes changed or be handled in anywise. With all the remedies administered I found no relief. A friend seeing the advertisement of S. S. S. as a rheumatic cure, secured some for me. This was in February 1885, and after taking six small bottles I noticed a change in the feeling of my limbs, and could turn over in bed almost without assistance or pain. After a dozen bottles had been used, I could walk on crutches. I am now able to walk without crutches, and do the cooking for a family of four, and nearly all the housework.

MRS. FANNIE E. JAMES.

Hephzebian, Richmond Co., Ga. June 21, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Early yesterday morning Samuel Johnson, car cleaner and repairer on the N. P. at Fargo, in stepping backward from his car, got before a switch engine, which passed over him, crushing his legs and inflicting terrible bruises about his face and head. His right leg has been amputated and several toes on the left foot.

Wages and the Cost of Living in Minnesota.

A correspondent writing from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the New York Times gives some interesting particulars of the currant wages and cost of living in this part of the country. The Times is a Free Trade paper. The correspondent says:

Carpenters' wages are as high now as ten years ago, and the better class of workmen receive from $1 to $2 a week more. Brick-layers' wages are about the same. There is a good demand for all such labor, and had it not been for the labor troubles last spring, which prevented capitalists from starting new buildings and improvements, there would be very few idle men in the Northwest to-day. Stonecutters got $3 and $3.50 per day in 1876, and get the same now. The strike in St. Paul last spring for $3.50 for eight hours' work was not successful. Plumbers' wages are about the same, but some bosses are giving the same wages now for nine hours' work as they did for ten in 1876. The average wages of job printers in 1876 were $14.65. The average is now $16,25, an increase of $1.60 per week. Daily wages of first-class printers in 1876 were $2.47, against $2.71 now, an increase of 24 cents per day.

The wages of tailors, sewing girls, shoemakers, and that class of people who work in factories have increased about 3 per cent. In those factories where work is done by the piece the introduction of improved machinery has enabled operatives to turn out more work and consequently earn more money in the same length of time at the same rate of wages. In the great mills of Minneapolis there has been a steady increase in wages. A canvass of the principal mills there shows that of the men who now receive $2.25 per day and under there has been an increese of ten per cent in wages since 1876. To men who receive from $2.25 to $2.50 per day their wages are as high now as then. Men who got $1.50 in 1876 now get $1.75. Laborers on city contracts are very little, if any, better off now than they were ten years ago. The average price for day laborers then was $1.25, and that is about the average now. It is not enough. When it comes to the cost of living now as compared with ten years ago the difference is fully as great in favor of the working-man as the increase in wages. Clothing is about twenty-five per cent cheaper. A good honest suit of clothes which cost $25 ten years ago can be bought now for $18 or $20. There has not been so great a reduction in the finer qualities of clothing at in the common articles. A suit of clothes, strong, well made, and good enough for anyone, can be bought in any clothing store in St. Paul for $12 to $15, and a sixteen-year-old boy can get a complete outfit, except shoes and hat for $8 to $10. These cost fully twenty-five per cent. more in 1876. Heavy flannel and woolen goods of all kinds have declined about twenty-five per cent.

Housekeeping Pests.

Complaints are made from various sections of a band of baking powder tramps whose tricks upon the unsuspecting housekeepers seem to partake very much of the nature of confidence operations, The band is composed of women, although employed and directed by an agent of the other sex, and their methods of procedure, as explained by several ladies who have been victimized, is as follows: Obtaining access to the kichen, they introduce the subject of baking powders, inquiring the kind used in the family. Being shown the can, perhaps a fresh, full one, they volunteer to "test" it to ascertain its qualities. Their "test" consists in placing the can on a hot stove or over a lamp or gas jet, or in mixing the baking powder with water both hot and cold. If the baking powder is good for anything the heat will, of course, expel the gas, which being ammonical or carbolic, is apparent to the sense of smell. The claim is then made that this odor indicates something detrimental, although, as a matter of fact, a baking powder that would give off no gas when subjected to heat would be without leavening powder and valueless. They will also mix the baking powder given them with water. If pure it efferverces quickly. The baking powder they peddle being similarly mixed foams up slowly like yeast, standing, perhaps, over the top of the glass. This they claim as evidence of superiority, whereas it is the exhibition of a trick only, their baking powder having been specially prepared to make this test by the addition of flour, gum or albumen. It is sure evidence of adulteration. Of course the object of these frandulent tricks is to destroy confidence in all other kinds of baking powder, and to sell the particular brand for which the women are traveling.

Were this the whole of the operation, housekeepers would not often be deceived. Every intelligent person knows that baking powder is not made to be used in this way, but in cooking where its action is entirely different from that produced by dry heat or by mixture with water alone. The chief object of this jugglery is to destroy the baking powder given for testing; or by heating it to drive off its leavening gasses, and so weaken it that when used it will fail to work. At the next baking there is heavy food, of course, and the "tramp" probably gets the credit of having told the housekeeper a valuable fact, instead of having spoiled her baking powder, as was actually the case. The average "tramp" will, in this way, destroy from fifty to seventy-five pounds of baking powder a day.

A second method for spoiling for use the baking powder in a kitchen where they are permitted to experiment with it is by dexterously throwing in the can a small quantity of salt, soda, or powdered lime. Again, should there chance to be no baking powder in the house, the operators will produce, of the kind used by the family, a sample that has been purposly adulterated or "doctored" to to make such an exhibit as they desire under the so-callee test.

The only way to protect our food from being contaminated by tramps of this kind is to turn all persons who wish to attempt to tamper with it unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles only, which experience has proved satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

Universal Verdict.

During the first few weeks in which the new route of the Wisconsin Central Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis has been in operation, it has acquired a popularity almost unknown in the history of railroads. Nor is this surprising if we investigate the cause of its success. The road-bed, rolling stock and entire equipment of the new line are equal to any in the country. It runs the fastest trains with the least restrictions and it spares no endeavor to secure comfort and ease for the traveling public. The fast train between Chicago and St. Paul leaves Chicago at 4:40 p. m. and Milwaukee 7:40 p. m. daily and arrives in St. Paul at 7:15 and in Minneapolis at 7:50 the next morning. All classes of tickets are accepted on this train, which is unlimited is this respect. Two trains are run daily in each direction between Chicago St. Paul and Minneapolis, and three trains daily between Chicago and Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire. It is the only line running a daylight train through the state of Wisconsin. The dining, sleeping and parlor cars are the exclusive property of the road, and noted for their elegance and comfort, and last but not least, the employes are, without exception, courteous and obliging, perfectly disciplined, and attentive to the wants of the public. We predict for the new route a large business and a warm spot in the heart of every traveler.

NIGHT WATCHMEN.

An Invention Which Accurately Tells Whether They Do Their Duty.

"There has been a great demand of late years for a clock that would record the going and coming of night watchmen in factories, hotels and other large buildings," said a manufacturer to a reporter recently. "You may provide a building liberally with fire-escapes, but they are of little use if the watchman, being asleep, neglects to give the alarm when the fire breaks out. Thus the best of all precautions is the 'electric watchman's clock and register.' Watchmen are no better than other mortals; they will grow weary and sleepy, and some of them would rather doze all night in an arm-chair in some snug corner than march their appointed rounds. But the electric clock and register is an invention that serves as the most potent stimulus to the watchman to make him go his rounds. It is so arranged as to serve for any desired number of stations, and controlling from one to ten watchmen if necessary. At each station the watchman inserts a key and gives one full turn. This makes its unfailing record on a blank which is locked inside the clock in the office, and which is so placed that no watchman, however ingenious or sly, can tamper with it. The record when taken out in the morning shows exactly what stations the watchman visited in the night and the time of his visits."

"Are there no other contrivances, portable and more simple, that answer the purpose?"

"There are other contrivances, certainly, but none so reliable as the electric clock. For instance, there is a contrivance which a watchman carries about with him. This contains a paper dial on which record is to be made during the night by the use of a key fastened at each station to be visited. This is delivered to the watchman when he goes on duty. The blank paper dial is locked inside of it. But supplying himself with a lot of false station keys the watchman can punch all the holes he pleases and deliver the detector to the proper official in the morning correctly marked. I tell you it is a good deal of trouble for a watchman to walk about all night. There are some people, even night watchmen, who think the night was made for sleep and rest. One such who had been employed in a large hotel where the portable detector had been in use, astonished his employers by resigning shortly after they procured an electrical. He admitted that the new clock kept him going all night and disturbed his rest. Under the old arrangement he had slumbered and lounged to his heart's content. The superintendent of a large factory recently rigged a pedometer to a night watchman. The man faithfully went his rounds, and in the morning the machine registered nearly fifteen miles. In a large factory in Connecticut where the portable detector is in use, one of the officials took a notion one night to walk quietly through and see what was going on. To his surprise he found the watchman lying in a half-drunken condition in the engine-room. He thought, of course, that in the morning the dial would be presented in a very imperfect condition. But he was very much astonished to find it brought to the office with all the markings duly made. He said nothing, but took observations the next night, and noted a similar state of affairs, the markings being apparently correct in the morning. The watchman was summoned to the office and ordered to give an account of himself and his detector. The explanation was so rambling and incoherent that the man was at once dismissed. The factory folks were mystified and racked their brains to discover how a drunken man, who spent most of his nights in an engine-room, could produce such records in the morning. After many days they learned that the deceitful fellow had procured a number of blank paper dials and also a key to the lock which shut them in. He would pick them in the evening before going on duty, then open the concern, take out the blank which had been supplied him and slip the fraudulent one in its place.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

HANCOCK'S COURTSHIP.

How the Hero of Gettysburg Became Acquainted with His Wife.

After Hancock graduated from West Point his first duty was in connection with an exploring party in the West. On his way there he stopped for a short time at St. Louis, and it was his custom here to take a horseback ride every morning. As he rode down one of the streets one bright sunny day when it was still early, he saw at the window of one of the finest-looking houses of the city a very beautiful young lady. His eye caught her's as he passed, and he involuntarily raised his hat. The young lady blushed, waved her hand at him, and then stepped back into the shadow. As the story goes, it was a case of love at first sight on Hancock's part. Morning after morning he rode past that house hoping to see her again. At last one day he passed by on foot just as she was leaving the house on the arm of an old gentleman. The lady recognized him again, as he could see by her blushes, but she did not bow, and just as he passed she entered a carriage. The old gentleman followed her, and the two drove rapidly away. I shall not describe how Hancock took a cab and kept the carriage in sight, nor how gratified he was when after a short ride he saw it draw up at the door of one of his old army comrades. A moment later he had dismissed the cab, and knocked at his friend's house. His friend met him in the hall, and in a stammering way he asked for an introduction to the lady. A moment later he was taken into the parlor and introduced to Miss Almira Russell and her father. Old Mr. Russell was one of the rich merchants of St. Louis. He took quickly to Hancock, and before he left the house that afternoon the young officer received a hearty invitation to call, which, by the way, the young lady seconded. Hancock did call, and he called often. The pretty young lady seemed to be as much attracted to the gay young Lieutenant as the Lieutenant was to her. After a short courtship they became engaged, and a short time later were married.—*Carp, in Cleveland Leader.*

How the Silken Satellites that Shine on Stage-Struck Lovers are Made.

A good theatrical moon is a troublesome thing to construct. The old-fashioned moon was a tin moon box about like a milk pan, covered with silk or transparent paper, behind which two or three candles were inserted. This was rigged on invisible wires and thus operated by a man who slowly drew it upward. This was unsatisfactory, especially to those in the front seats.

The best moon now is made by using two drops. Out of the first in which is the sky scene, is cut a strip a yard wide it being the path up which the moon is to travel. Immediately behind and so close that the piece so removed is not discernible, is a second drop. From this a round piece is removed and the place covered by white or yellow silk or some transparent cloth, and from behind a strong calcium light is thrown on the silk. The moon is made to rise by gently hauling up the back drop.

Clouds are usually painted on strips extending across the path cut in the first drop, serving both to strengthen the drop laterally and add to the realism of the scene by having the moon disappear for a moment under a cloud.—

G. A. R.—Pap Thomas Post No. 30, meets every 1st and 3d Thursday evening of the month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting comrades invited.
A. E. VEON, Post Com. H. C. STIVERS, Adjt.

K. P.—White Cross Lodge No. —, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
W. HEMPSTEAD, C. C. W. BAIN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Brainerd Lodge No. 47, meets in Odd Fellows' hall the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brothers invited.
HENRY MAHLE, M. W. P. R. WILKINS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Evergreen Lodge, No. 90. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall on Sixth Street.
A. E. LOSEY, N. G. E. O. PARKS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Wildey Lodge, No. 37, holds regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited
ALEX BENSON, N. G. R. H. PAINE, R. S.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at the reading room at 2:30 p. m. Gospel temperance meetings at the reading room every Sabbath afternoon at 4 p. m.
MRS. A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

R. A. M.—Brainerd Chapter No. 42, meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
J. E. Wilson, High Priest. G. W. Phillips, Sec'y.

K. T.—Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
C. L. SPAULDING, E. C. F. M. CABLE, Recorder.

What Brainerd Needs

An Experienced

NURSE

MRS. M. P. MURPHY

Would announce to the citizens of Brainerd that she is prepared to take care of the sick, and parties desiring her services can find her at

Over Losey & Dean's Undertaker's shop on Seventh Street.

The best of refferences and recommendations given. Charges reasonable.

LORD ARKWRIGHT

Improve Your Stock.

S. W. GRAY,

Has at his farm two miles from the city for service a

PURE BATES BULL!

This animal was sired by imported Baron Guyune, the dam beiug imported Lady Arkwright.

Farmers and Stockmen Should Make A Note of This.

A. P. RIGGS,

Real Estate, Insuranc,

And Collections.

Room 12, - Sleeper Block.

$1,500 each for seven houses well located
$1,200 for 2 houses and 3 lots on north side
$675 for 7-room house on Norwood street
$350 for desirable house in W. Brainerd
$390 is the sum needed to buy a house on Sixth street south with two lots.
$1,100 will buy that beautiful house with 3 lots corner 6th and Rosewood.
$900 for house and lot Fourth street N.
$950 each for 2 houses on Juniper street
$1,700 for house and 2 lots Fairview add.
$750 for 3 lots opposite new school house on Broadway.
$1,200 for house and 3 lots fronting Gregory Square.
$1,300 for residence near high school.

The Norwood House is for rent on favorable terms, including barn. The house is furnished.

Call and see other bargains in houses and lots, and farm lauds. Houses for rent, etc., etc.

DeLAND & CO'S

CAP SHEAF

SALERATUS

SODA

For Baking Purposes.

Best in the World.

SOLD BY KOOP BROTHERS,
Front Street, Brainerd.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

SIMPLE STRONG

NEW HOME

SWIFT SURE

SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—

30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY

A. V. SNYDER.

Sixth Street.

Real Estate!

LOANS and

INSURANCE!

LOTS, BLOCKS, HOUSES
And Business Property
FOR SALE,
And Sold on Commission.

Money to Loan

—ON—

Brainerd Property and

Minnesota Farms.

☞Strong and Reliable Insurance Companies represented.

☞Houses to Rent. Rents Collected for non-residents.

O. H. HAVILL & CO

Room 1, Town-McFadden Bl'k.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
Or DULUTH

And all Points in

Minnesota Dakota Montana,
Idaho, Washington Territory
OREGON,
British Columbia, Puget Sound
And Alaska.

Express trains Daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER
AND
ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN

ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND

On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free

The only all Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

For Full information as to Time, Rates, Et Address,

CHAS. S. FEE

General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Min

Traveling

SUMMER OR WINTER,

In either direction between

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL,
—AND—
MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO,
THE EAST.
—OVER—

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE
The Palace Sleeping and Parlor Car Route

Will contribute to your happiness.

2 Solid Through Trains 2
EACH WAY DAILY.

—VIA—

NEW RICHMOND,
CHIPPEWA FALLS,
EAU CLAIRE,
STEVENS POINT,
NEENAH,
OSHKOSH,
FOND DU LAC,
WAUKESHA and BURLILCTON.

PALACE DINING CARS,
od all through trains in which meals are served at the uniform price of 75 cents.

PALACE CHAIR CARS.
on all day trains, with polite and attentive porters

PALACE SLEEPING CARS
unrivalled by any in the world on all night trains.

The "Short Line" to all points in Central, Northern and Eastern Wisconsin, and on the Michigan Peninsula.

F. N. FINNEY, Gen'l Manager. A. A. ALLEN, Ass't Gen'l Manager
JAMES BARKER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.
173 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
19 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast trains of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Car between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T,

☞SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railways.

☞Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.

REMEMBER! The trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Sleeping cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING Cars.

☞150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED Free Fare always as Low as the Lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc. call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to

S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis Minn

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publisher.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Henry Ward Beecher has been sick in England and was compelled to cancel some of his lecture engagements. His friends at the east expect that he will soon start for home.

Gladstone is convinced of the ultimate success of home rule. As he says, a cause for which 1,400,000 Englishmen and Scotchmen voted cannot be considered a hopeless one. There will be no cessation of the struggle until a nation's demand is granted.

The United States supreme court recently sustained the validity of the quarantine laws passed by the state of Louisiana, and the publication of the decision has called attention to the fact that congress has never passed any quarantine laws, but has left the states to deal with the matter as the varying circumstances seemed to demand.

It is suggested by the Chicago Journal that the old war with Mexico be fought over again in the magazines. There are enough veterans living to make it very interesting to themselves, but it is doubtful if the present generation can be made to read this sort of writing. The subject is too far away, and may well be left embalmed in books of history.

As an illustration of the increasing thrift of the colored people in the south, it may be noted that in Charleston, S. C., there are 1,057 negroes who have accounts in savings banks, the total amount on deposit being $125,000. One pure blooded African has nearly $7,000 in a bank, besides owning a $10,000 plantation mortgaged for only $3,000.

The anarchists in some of the larger cities are threatening dire revenge if the condemned Chicago anarchists are hanged. Possibly some of these threats may be fulfilled, though they are generally regarded as intended solely to save their brethren. But many of these people are extreme fanatics and no one can tell what such people may do.

Ocean travel was never before so cheap as it is now. Many of the steamship offices in New York display the sign, "Twelve Dollars to London," which is the price for steerage passage under the cut rates. Some of the lines are giving a cabin rate of $50, which will probably be made still lower by the competition for this class of passengers, as they yield the largest profits. As a result of the reduced rates, ocean travel is increasing in volume every year.

The constitution of Nebraska contains a novel provision under which the people may express their preference for a United States senator at the state election preceding the session of the legislature which is to elect a senator. For ten years this curious provision has been a dead letter. The senators have all been elected the usual way, the legislature being trusted to make the choice. Now for the first time in the history of the state the people are to vote for their favorite and instruct their representatives. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Mr. Lowell's advice to Americans while he was Minister to England has been repeated by the United States Minister at the Hague, concerning American fortunes in Holland. There are no remaining Dutch estates that now can possibly be claimed by descendants of Dutch ancestry in this country, as recent legislation makes all claims untenable that were not presented and proved before the Commission of Liquidation in 1857. Mr. Lowell sent the information officially that there were no sums of money lying unclaimed in the Bank of England, and no old estates in England subject to claims in this country at present.

There has been recently organized in St. Paul a company which will prove of much benefit to property owners and capitalists. It is a Real Estate Title Insurance company, similar to those in operation in Philadelphia and other eastern cities. The plan of the company, in brief, is to guarantee against loss by reason of defective titles, liens or encumbrances. A policy in this company takes the place of the abstract and the attorney's opinion usually required in making a loan or in the sale of the property. The policy guarantees the title in the amount and for the time of the loan, or for the value of the property for all time.

Of the three hundred and twenty-five members of the present house of representatives, only seventeen have held their seats continuously for more than ten years past. This "old guard" is composed of Messrs. Blout, of Georgia; Henderson, Morrison, Springer and Cannon, of Illinois; Holman, of Indiana; Strait, of Minnesota; Singleton, of Mississippi; Bland, of Missouri; Kelley, Randall, O'Neill and Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Mills, Culbertson and Reagan, of Texas, and Tucker, of Virginia. The democrats have eleven and the republicans six of these "old-timers." All of them except Mr. Tucker and Mr. Strait, who declined to be candidates, will probably be in the next congress.

The statisticians of England cipher out that life in that country has somewhat increased in duration during the last generation, and the sanitarians attribute the gain to the better care which has been taken of the public health since what is called sanitary science has become a subject of special study. But Dr. Thomas S. Sozinskey of Philadelphia writes an elaborate paper in the Medical and Surgical Reporter to express his doubt as to the theory that the average length of human life is increasing, and presents an array of figures of the mortality in England and the United States to sustain his view. He shows by authentic figures that life is longest in Ireland, whose people, Dr. Lozinskey says, are supposed to be singularly oblivious to sanitary science. The influences working against the race he holds to be the artificial mode of existence in civilized countries.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

FOR LIQUOR'S CAUSE.

An Address to Tax-Payers of Minnesota from the Saloon Men.

The address issued by the Columbia association (liquor dealers) of the state of Minnesota is as follows. It is under date of Aug. 30 and addressed from St. Paul:

We would respectfully call your attention to the formation of the above assoiation, the object of which in brief is: Protection of those directly or indirectly engaged in the sale of malt, vineous and sprituous liquors, and by united action the prevention of the enactment of laws inimical to such business. This association, although at present local, now numbers over seven hundred members, and has, by its efforts in the city of St. Paul, only of a brief existence, accomplished a great amount of good to the trade generally, chiefly among which has been the prevention of oppressive persecution on the part of our opponents. The convening of the legislature this winter, and with it the attendant danger of the passage of measures aiming at the general destruction of our business, makes it absolutely necessary that all persons interested in the business contribute their share of personal assistance toward such action as will in a great measure do away with this possibility. You will ask, what can we do? You can in your respective locality at once by co-operative and united action take such steps which will prevent the election of candidates to the legislature who will be opposed to us. United action is always more effective than individual influence. Organize at once into an association which shall have this for an object. Use your interest and endeavor to select only such men whom you know you can trust at the coming caucuses of all political parties, and see that only such men are placed in nomination who will oppose laws tending toward high license and prohibition. Now be assured that there is danger, and do not pass this over lightly. Our opponents are at work night and day and are now forming all over the state, and unless something is done on the part of our friends at once we cannot tell the results. Remember anything you do in the matter will simply be doing your duty toward yourself and your business. The association will be glad at any time to correspond with you and render you such assistance and give such information as may be to your interest and welfare. Should you at any time be in St. Paul any of the officers of the association will be glad to see you and personally be informed of the prospects in your section. We do not expect that your efforts will go beyond your immediate locality, but we do expect and entirely depend upon you for success in your respective district. Should success attend it, which it will if the proper attention is paid to this address, you will have the thanks of all interested. Hoping to hear from you, we remain yours respectfully,

THE COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION.

By order of the board of directors.

Temperature of August and the Summer.

Observer Lyons, in his review of the weather had at St. Paul during August has surprised many people who had supposed it the hottest ever known. He says: The average August temperature at St. Paul for the last sixteen years was 69.5 deg.; last month's average was 69.6 deg. The month in question was cooler than the corresponding one of 1873, '74, '77, '78, '79 and 1881 and '82; but warmer than any of the rest since 1870 up to now. The coolest August on record was that of last year, and the warmest that of 1877, the monthly averages being 65 deg. and 72.2 deg. respectively. The temperature went above 90 deg. on six days last month. The maximum was 94.2 and the minimum 42.1. The 12th and 31st respectively were the dates. The 31st was the coldest August day on record here, the minimum on that day being 2 deg. lower than the lowest recorded in any other terminal summer month since 1872. The total rainfall during the month was 2.27 inches. The average for the last fifteen corresponding months was 3.59 inches. The summer season just ended had an average temperature of 69.4 deg.; that of the last fifteen summers was 69.6 deg. It was remarkable for dryness, the total rainfall being only 7.34 inches, or 2.05 inches less than any previous record.

Powderly to Leave the Knights.

It is rumored that Grand Master Workmen Powderly has notified the Knights of Labor authorities that he will not accept another term of office, and that his name is not to be used at Richmond as he proposes to leave the order. Powderly's declaration was occasioned by his disgust over recent differences in the order, and the fact that his physical condition demanded a rest. It is also stated that Thomas McGuire, who has been considered in opposition to Powderly, has declared that he would not be a candidate for the position. Prominent Knights say they know nothing of Mr. Powderly's intention, but are inclined to doubt the truth of the report.

The following dispatch was received by cable from Queen Victoria. Balmoral, Sept. 3, 1886.—To the President of the United States: I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquake, and await with anxiety fuller intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to be less disastrous than reported. (Signed.) THE QUEEN.

The California Democratic state convention has completed its ticket. Washington Bartlett, mayor of San Francisco, was nominated for governor, and M. F. Tarpey of Alemanda for lieutenant governor.

The Eighth (Mo.) district Democratic convention nominated John J. O'Neal, the present incumbent.

The blue fox furs presented by the czar to the sultan are described as two magnificent pieces made up of the finest skins, and measuring each three metres square. Their value is reckoned at 150,000 rubles.

Bert McConnell was shot and killed at Belleville, Michigan, by Charles Schmitt.

Turf, Field and Farm: It is pretty well understood that this will be the last season that the Erdenheim stable of Commodore Kittson will be seen upon the turf, it having been determined to devote the establishment at Chestnut Hill exclusively to breeding purpposes, as in the days when it was owned by Mr. Aristides Welch, with Maj. Hubbard still in charge.

Three thousand socialists and their sympathizers took the train for Sheffield, Ind., to attend the picnic given by the Socialistic Publishing company for the purpose of raising money for the defense of the condemned anarchists.

Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has an income of over $1,000 a day from his paper.

James W. S. Swann of Fort Wayne, Ind., has sued the Detroit Free Press for $30,000 for accusing him of seducing a young girl.

Andrew Carnegie offers Edinburg £25,000 for a public library.

Massachusetts has spent $18,000,000 in soldiers' monuments since 1861.

The Republicans at Charles City, Iowa, renominated William E. Fuller of Fayette county for congress. At Postville, Iowa, the Republicans of the Tenth judicial district nominated for district judges, H. T. Reed of Howard and C. L. Granger of Allamakee county.

At Messanla, Mont., fire destroyed T. C. Power & Co.'s agricultural warehouse, with nearly all the stock, and Rankin's hall with contents. Power & Co.'s loss will be $20,000 to $30,000; no insurance. Rankin's loss is $5,000, with but small insurance.

Charles W. Iliff was brought to Butte, Mont., from Sierra Bow Junction charged with stealing clothing and trying to "roll" a lodger in the hotel there. He was sent to jail for ninety days and fined $100 and costs by Judge Lippincott. He narrowly escaped hanging by the irate friends of the man he attempted to rob.

The mortality of the Charleston earthquake is 33; number of wounded 100; aggregate losses, $30,000,000.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Rutland, Vt., has given a collection of 4,000 books to that city for the purpose of starting a free public library there.

The acting secretary of the treasury has issued a circular calling the attention of all officers and employes of the treasury department to the president's order of July 4, warning federal officials against interfering in politics.

The following were nominated for congress on the 2d inst. Wm. E. Fuller, Republican, 4th Iowa; John D. Stewart, Democrat, 5th Georgia; T. E. Tarsney, Fusion, 8th Michigan; George D. Wise, Democart, 3d Virginia; Wm. E. Gaines, Republican, 4th Virginia; H. E. Herbert, Democrat, 2d Alabama; Wm. H. Morrow, Prohibitionist, 4th N. J.; A. C. Davidson, Democrat, 4th Ala.; Robt. McWilliams, Republican, 17th Ill.; H. A. Robinson, Labor, 1st Mich.

No little chagrin is felt at Sioux City that no arrests have been made as yet of parties implicated in the murder of the Rev. Haddock. Since the coroner's jury rendered its decision five or six men known all along to have had more or less to do with the affair cannot be found, although the police and detectives have been on a still hunt all the week. Marshal Shanly and Chief of Police Nolan have been absent all the week, but have reported no working clues as yet.

Laird's hotel at Fort Dodge was destroyed by fire.

The grand jury at Lisbon, Dak., reported two indictments against J. J. Hughes—one for abortion and the other for manslaughter. On motion of W. W. Erwin, of counsel for Dr. Bradley, a change of venue was granted to Cass county and bail fixed at $5,000.

William Bridges was killed by the machinery of a threshing machine, at Hillsboro, Dak.

A terrible earthquake is reported as having raged in the tropics recently.

The will of the late Joseph E. Temple of Philadelphia bequeaths over $200,000 to public institutions.

Out of a population of 1,200,000 in Berlin more than 150,000 are receiving public charity.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was observed throughout Germany with the customary fetes and enthusiasm.

The Ottawa dispatch stating that six imperial warships are on the way to Halifax to assist in enforcing the fishery clause of the treaty of 1818 is discredited at the state and navy departments. The negotiations with Great Britain, with respect to the three-mile limit whether from headland to headland or following the sinuosities of the coast and to other details of the fishery question, are progressing with entire cordiality.

The secretary of the interior has rendered decisions in the following cases: Ronald Rosseau vs. Marion C. Rosseau. A decision by the commissioner of the general land office held the claim for cancellation, Nov. 20, 1885. Through delay the time allowed for appeal had expired before the appeal was filed, and it was denied. The secretary thinks the appeal should be allowed, and so directs. The land is near Pierre, Dak., and sworn affidavits of Wakefield & Hornblower, attorneys, corroborate the statement made by the appellant. Daniel Weeks vs. John D. Bates, involving a timber culture entry of the northeast quaster of section 30, town 110, range 65, made April 27, 1882, in the Mitchell, Dak., land district. The secretary sustains the cancellation of the entry made by Bates.

London Cable: A whisper comes from reliable sources, very closely and intimately connected with the office of the attorney general that the delegates from the Irish parliamentary party to the recent Chicago convention, Messrs. Redmond, Deasy and O'Brien, are likely to be called to account for some of their utterances across the ocean. It is known that the law officers of the crown have very carefully perused the reports of the land league convention published in the American papers.

Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the lord mayor of Dublin, and a deputation of Irish ladies went to Hawarden to present to Mr. Gladstone a mammoth declaration in favor of home rule in Ireland. The document bears the signatures of five hundred thousand Irish women. Rioting has been made almost impossible in Belfast by the perfected measures taken by the police to master any outbreak in its very incipiency. The crown will prosecute Mr. Gilhooley, Nationalist member of parliament for using intimidating language in a speech which he delivered at Kealkil on Aug. 22.

J. S. Rhea, candidate for congress in the Third Kentucky district, recently received a challenge to fight a duel from Halsell, the present representative from the district, and flatly declined to accept it on the ground that dueling is semi-barbaric, and that he didn't want to disbar himself from the legal profession.

Clerical advices from Rome are that extensive preparations are being made for the coming celebration of the pope's jubilee. The celebration will begin on New Year's day and be continued until May, six days each week being set apart for that purpose.

The following is the state democratic ticket of Arkansas: (All renominations)—Governor, Sinclair P. Hughes; secretary of state, E. B. Moore; attorney general, D. W. Jones; treasurer, W. E. Woodruff; auditor, A. W. Files; land commissioner, Paul M. Cobbs; superintendent of public instruction, W. E. Thompson.

Princess Beatrice takes great interest in bee keeping. She is present at most of the exhibitions of beekeepers, and distributes the prizes. On these occasions she wears the diamond bee brooch presented to her by the Royal Bee association on the occasion of her marriage.

Cardinal Newman is now becoming enfeebled by age, and has lost the power of using his fingers in writing.

Maggie and Annie Hogg of Manchester N. H., were killed by eating strawberry flavored ice cream in Boston.

About one hundred persons a day visit the condemned anarchists at Chicago.

Against the wishes of the intelligent officers the holy synod has decided that Russian soldiers in future must observe Lent in the most rigorous way.

Sir Edward Thornton, British embassador to Turkey, has been recalled. He will be succeeded by Sir William White.

The date on which the excursion from France to this country is to be made, to attend the inauguration of the Liberty statue, has been fixed for Oct 2.

Sir John Stewart has offered to sell to his tenants his Tyrone (Ireland) estate on a twenty year s' purchase plan, provided they buy it all.

Hon. Charles H. Simonton has been appointed United States judge at Charleston, S. C., in place of George S. Bryan, retired.

The geological survey, in pursuance of the purpose of its director to make a thorough study of the phenomena of the earthquake of Aug. 31, has prepared a circular to be sent to all parts of the affected area and the adjacent country, calling for detailed information upon the subject from whomsoever may have information, even of an apparently trivial character to impart.

The body of the young man found on Box Elder Creek on the Crow Creek reservation north of Chamberlain, Dakota, has been identified as that of a wealthy stockman from Iowa. He had $40,000 on his person when he left home.

The grand jury indicted J. L. Colton, formerly of Lisbon, Dak., for conspiracy, and as he stepped from the train on his return from Ward county he was arrested, but was afterward bailed in $1,000. The crime charged against him is conspiracy with Amos Bacon and A. Little to bring a false charge against District Attorney Bultz.

The damage at Charleston by the earthquake will reach $10,000,000.

Drouth brings Missouri's corn crop down to 61 per cent.

The losses by the mill fire at Zilwaukee, Mich., aggregate $190,000; insurance, $105,000.

The power of the New York emigration commissioner to send Mormons back to Europe is to be tested in the courts.

Grand Master Workman Powderly announces that he will leave the Knights of Labor.

Two negroes were executed near Marion, Ark., for the murder of Lee Goldsmith, at St. Thomas landing, on the night of Jan. 2. Goldsmith was clerk in a store, which the negroes robbed of $300 after killing the clerk. Simpson was thirty-five years old and Bell was only nineteen.

John MacGregor, a rich stockman from Davenport, Iowa, was sandbagged and robbed of $1,500 in cash in the heart of the city of Chicago. The job was a most daring one, and evidently the result of a well-laid plan.

The eastern end of the Northern Pacific tunnel, under construction through the Cascade mountains, caved in and nine white men were buried under the stones and earth. There is little chance of any being rescued alive.

Prince Alexander has publicly announced his intention of abdicating. He says he cannot remain in Bulgaria on account of the objections of the czar. Before leaving he will establish a regency.

Cranberry Center, Wis., Special: Frost has visited this section of the country and destroyed all the cranberries. The crop had been held back by the great drouth, and the berries froze very easily in their half-grown state. Out of an estimate of 15,000 barrels for the Wisconsin valley, not 2,000 remain.

The last Royal academy dinner cost the British artists $300,000.

Hon. W. W. Walton, proprietor of the Clay County (Kan.) Dispatch and ex-speaker of the lower house, was fatally injured in a railroad accident.

The seventh annual fair of the Southern Minnesota association will commence on the fair grounds in Rochester, Sept. 13, continuing until Saturday night, Sept. 18. The fair promises to be far superior to any similar combination ever witnessed in Southern Minnesota.

A complaint has been filed in the United States circuit court at St. Paul, by Sarah May of Chicago against the board of commissioners of Blue Earth county. She claims that her husband, Edwin May, was the original inventor of certain improvements in the construction of prisons; that he had properly patented the same; that he died in Marion county, Ind., in February of 1880, and that she is now the sole owner of the patent. She claims that Blue Earth county has been using certain parts of the apparatus covered by the patent without paying royalty, and that she has sustained damage to the amount of $1,000.

The Kelly-Doran ticket swept the St. Paul primaries.

A committee is appointed by the St. Paul chamber of commerce to consider relief measures for the Charleston sufferers.

It was just twenty years ago on Tuesday the 31st ult., that the first railroad train was run to St. Cloud, over the St. Paul & Pacific road.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Weather-Prophet Kellogg makes the following predictions for September at St. Paul: Planetary disturbances September 2, 3, 6, 11 to 14, 18, 22, 26 to 30. The cold wave of August will be repeated in September from the 22d to 30th, with frosts. Mercury will be in perihelion on the 6th, and the forepart of the month will average above and the latter part be low the mean of the season.

Hans Anderson, a Swede, at St. Paul, made a murderous assault upon his wife and child. He mutilated them in a horrible manner with an axe and then cut his own throat.

The Democratic convention for the Third congressional district will be held at Chaska, Thursday, Sept. 30. The basis of representation will be one delegate at large from the county and one for each 300 votes, or major fraction thereof for Cleveland.

Dairy Commissioner Rice reports the drouth unbroken in the territory from Dodge Center to within a few miles of Winona, including Rochester. In Goodhue county he says there has only been one rain deep enough to wet the soil down to the bottom of the furrows since the grain was put in in the spring, and only one rain to lay the dust in seven weeks. A creamery that had made 3,000 pounds per day in June was now making only 1,000. He was of the opinion that the price of butter would be enhanced by the protracted dry spell.

Representatives of agricultural organizations and the Knights of Labor met in St. Paul and called a convention for Sept. 23 in that city.

James Henderson, a negro seventeen years of age employed at the central hotel, Lake Crystal, Blue Earth Co., has been arrested and held to the grand jury for grand larceny from two Lake Crystal stores. He took $342 from the safe of Rowland & Reese and $132 from William Hamlin.

The Third Regiment of veterans held a reunion at St. Paul. Seventy-five were present. Maj. W. D. Hale of Minneapolis, as president of the organization, presided. Col. C. W. Griggs of St. Paul read a carefully prepared paper, detailing some of the early war experiences of the Third Minnesota, and showing clearly how certain matters had been distorted in regard to the newspaper affairs. Gen. C. C. Andrews of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, presented a resume of the history of the Third Minnesota during the four years of the war. A cordial invitation was extended to those present by Gen. C. C. Andrews and Col. C. W. Griggs to partake of supper with those gentlemen at the Ryan, which was accepted.

The Fourth Minnesota regiment held a meetint at St. Paul during Fair week, Col. Edson of Clencoe presiding. Secretary H. Reeves of Minneapolis made a report showing that a pamphlet list of the members of the regiment had been prepared and would be circulated. It was voted to hold a reunion next year during the state fair. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Sanborn, St. Paul; vice president, Capt. A. W. White, Albert Lea; secretary, J. H. Thurston, Farmington; historian, W. W. Rich, Minneapolis; assistant historian, A. S. Brown, Brownston; treasurer, Dr. A. H. Murphy.

The old soldiers of Minnesota had a mass meeting at Market Hall, in St. Paul. Addresses were made by Gen. Logan, Gen. Sanborn, Bishop Ireland, Gov. Alger of Mich., Mayors Rice of St. Paul and Ames of Minneapolis, and others. Gen. Logan was enthusiastically applauded both upon entering the hall and at many points in the address, especially during that portion advocating greater liberality in regard to pensions. At the encampment on the Fair ground Gen. Logan was also heartily received.

Otter Tail county has adopted the prison plan recommended by the state board of charaties, whereby prisoners are separately confined from the time of commitment to trial.

The Hennepin county democrats instruct their delegates to the state convention to vote for Ames for governor.

The Hon. Isaac Staples of Stillwater has just sprung a surprise upon his political friends by declining to be a candidate for congress.

W. H. Brockway is killed in Minneapolis by a shock from electric light wires.

A convention of anti-saloon Republicans of the state is called for Sept. 10, in Minneapolis.

At New Ulm, about $200 worth of clothing and $17 in cash were taken out of John Albert's store on Minnesota street. The thieves entered the store in the front door. Bingham Bros., safe was blown open and $4 taken from the safe. Peter Scherer's safe was also blown open.

News received from Leech Lake is that the Indian commission is coming on very slowly. Storms have prevented the Indians crossing the larger lake to the old agency where the council will be held. It is expected that ten days more will be required, but a successful treaty seems to be anticipated.

At the competitive examination for a West Point cadetship at Brainerd the successful competitor was Harry Howard of Sauk Center. Edgar Engerard of Battle Lake was chosen alternate. Mr. Howard will succeed to the vacancy that occurs in June, 1887.

A social event at Red Wing was the marriage of the Rev. G. C. Gjerstad of Mayville, Dak., to Miss Emma Urness of that city, which was celebrated at the Swedish Lutheran church.

A tramp who has been frightening women near St. Peter was captured by William Sohm, locked in a granery, given a good breakfast and then horsewhipped out of town.

Henry Ruhberg, an old timer of Kasson, dropped dead in the street, the result of a pistolshot wound inflicted by himself last November in an attempt at suicide.

A son of Mr. Fitzner, living near Winstead Lake, was thrown from his wagon on a pile of fence posts, and fatally hurt, the team becoming unmanageable.

Capt. Newcomb of Moorhead threshed an average of forty-two bushels of wheat per acre from an 180-acre field.

The steam thresher of Lefelt Bros. was burned near Winstead Lake with three large grain stacks.

The house, with its contents, of Attorney Afford, near Detroit, was burned. It was insured in the North American company.

Ames Forbes, a stockman and owner of fine horses, died at Worthington of heart disease.

Christian Campbell, son of Peter Campbell, a large merchant at Watertown, aged seventeen years, was killed instantly by lightning.

The Rev. John Walton, formerly of Wadena, now of St. Paul, against whom grave charges have beed made, is acquitted by a committee of Methodist ministers in Minneapolis.

Stillwater loggers express themselves very doubtful about being able to get any of the 50,000,000 feet of logs stranded at Taylor's Falls and between that place and the boom, down into the lake this year.

A banking firm of Holland has recently purchased 15,000 acres of land in Chippewa county, and will put up holdings and other improvements.

The postoffice name Winsted Lake, McLeod county, has been changed to Winstead.

Farmers in Steele county are complaining of the unprecedented drouth. In some instances it has been difficult to secure sufficient water to prevent their cattle from perishing. Wells have gone dry which were never before known to fail.

Rev. J. John, of the St. Paul's Evangelical society at Lewiston, Winona Co., has commenced a suit against Rev. A. F. Seigler, of the German Lutheran church for $5,000. Mr. John claims that Mr. Seigler circulated a report that Mr. John was a swindler; that some years ago he had appropriated quite an amount of missionary funds, failing to account for the same.

John Scanlon was bound over at Donnelly, charged with assault with intent to kill Lars F. Lundberg.

A large amount of rascality and theft has been developed in the city engineer's department at Buffalo, N. Y., and a great scandal is imminent.

A commotion was caused at Portland, Dak., by Sheriff Larson attaching the Bank of Portland in favor of the treasurer of Roseville school township. W. L. Birch, the former owner, will at once take measures to put the bank on its feet and resume business at the earliest possible date and endeavor to protect all creditors.

The Union Pacific railroad statement for July shows net earning of $981,724, a decrease from July, 1885, of $31,035. The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for July shows $1,168,954, an increase over July, 1885 of $473,378.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul earnings for the fourth week of August increased $98,000.

Mrs. A. E. Ritchue of Anoka, dropped dead.

An official circular has been issued announcing the appointment of John M. Egan as general superintendent of the Manitoba railroad. He will have general charge of the station and transportation service, and maintenance of road and structures.

Ernest Rhiner, an old citizen of Stillwater died recently.

George Dugan, an employe of the St. Paul box factory, went to see his brother, who is employed as a watchman on the new Robert street bridge. While attempting to fix some planks George slipped and fell a distance of sixty-four feet, striking on the back of his head. He dislocated his neck, and died.

THE HOMESTEAD KITCHEN.

How bright and warm a place it is
That quaint dear kitchen old,
Where blazing log defied the frost—
The breath of winter cold.

The tall clock from its corner dim
The nightly silence broke,
In tolling off the passing hours
With slow and measured stroke.

The apples, quartered and festooned,
On strings were hanging high,
And ears of golden corn were hung
Around the fire to dry.

The faithful watch-dog, Rover, lay
Outstretched upon the floor;
And now and then a noise was heard
That sounded like a snore.

And pussy, with her well-kept coat
Of spotted white and gray,
Purred softly, while she sat near by
To watch her kittens play.

'Twas there the busy mother made
Her doughnuts, pies and cake;
'Twas there she put the bread to rise,
And watched it brown and bake.

'Twas there the spinning wheel was heard
From early morn till night;
For there dear grandma spun and reeled
The fleecy wool so white.

A pretty picture grandma made,
With her snow-white hair and cap,
When weary with her work at times
Her hands lay in her lap.

She dreamed, no doubt, of by-gone days,
When life was new and sweet;
She doubtless heard the patter, too,
Of many little feet.

And now, as then, the children came
To her with griefs and joys;
And now, as then, she kissed and rocked
The baby girls and boys.

The sunbeams played upon the wall
And danced upon the floor,
And lay in threads of golden light
From cracks around the door.

No longer swing those hinges now,
No merry children play,
No buzz of spinning wheel is heard
Throughout the livelong day.

For restless time has crossed the door—
Has locked and barred it fast—
And only to the memory comes
These visions of the past.

For as the winter snow falls soft,
It brings to mind at times
The pleasant scenes of long ago,
Like sweet, low-whispered rhymes.

Ye featherly flakes that drift around
That dear beloved place,
Tell to that kitchen changing time
Can ne'er its joys efface.

—Josephine Canning, in Good Housekeeping.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Jack Enderby sighed dismally, and stretched his long arms, as the train for New York, with a succession of reluctant shivers, came to a halt before the little wayside station of Waterman's Hollow. The car had but two other occupants—one very fat lady and her very thin spouse. It was a dreary spring day, filled with thick fogs and spiteful dashes of rain.

There were two figures standing in the rain before the station of Waterman's Hollow, both attired in disfiguring waterproofs and thick veils. One of the ladies suddenly thrust aside her veil, and flung her arms impetuously around the other's neck. Enderby had a momentary glimpse of a tear-stained, lovely face, with blue eyes. The locomotive shrieked impatiently; there was a last embrace, a sudden flurry and a swish of wet drapery, and then the sweet-faced vision was seated directly opposite Enderby, softly dabbing her tearful face with a snowy, violet-scented handkerchief.

Enderby had been trying for the last hour to keep awake over Thoreau's "Excursions." He took a blank card, which he had been using as a bookmark in his frequent lapses from attention, and idly began to sketch, in preposterous exaggeration, the scene he had just witnessed at the railroad station. His pencil was a blunt one, and the car did not move very smoothly, so that the sketch proved to be somewhat more of a caricature than he had intended. He smiled amusedly as he wrote the title under it—"Tears, idle tears"—and then glanced about guiltily, fearful that the girl had seen it. But no. Gretchen Fisher was too busily engaged in disposing of her wraps, and patting her damp, silken Langtry bangs just then, to pay the slightest attention to art or any other trivial subject.

She certainly was distractingly pretty, and Enderby, who was an artist of some pretensions, drew his breath in silent enjoyment as he looked at her.

Gretchen took Howells' "Indian Summer" from her valise and was soon immersed in its pages. She was not so interested as she pretended, however, for every now and then her eyes would raise themselves restlessly from the unturned leaf and at last the book slipped from her listless fingers and fell with a resentful thud in the aisle.

Enderby stooped to pick it up, and, with a bow and a smile, handed it to Gretchen.

"May I ask if it is Colville or Mrs. Bowen who displeases you?" he said, in his courteous, pleasant way.

Gretchen thanked him, and smiled brightly back at Enderby. She felt instinctively that he was a gentleman, and she saw no reason why she should not accept his advances in the spirit in which they were made.

"Both," she declared, and Imogene more than either." Enderby smiled again, and Gretchen went on with animation: "But I love little Effie, she is a very sweet and winning child. Have you read it? How does it end?"

Enderby told her, and the conversation soon drifted into other channels. Enderby was conscious that he had talked unusually well, because he was unusually interested in the pretty woman beside him. And Gretchen mentally decided that his profile was almost as fine as his dark eyes.

How fast the time fled. The sun had come out gloriously, too, and had begun to tickle the fat woman's and the lean man's noses, so that both woke simultaneously to discover themselves very hungry. As they lunched—and this undertaking was by no means a small one—Gretchen and Enderby watched them in silent amusement.

"Jack Spratt could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean."

Enderby whispered, with eyes which were filled with laughter; but Gretchen would give on encouragement to such unseemly levity.

"I have a lunch-basket," she announced, "I shall be glad to divide with you, if you like."

The thin sandwiches and delicate cakes, arranged with appetizing effect on a snowy napkin, made a delicious lunch, and they were as merry over it as two school children on a picnic. Enderby was conscious that he said many things that were boyishly nonsensical, but he did not care one whit for that. Gretchen wondered what her grandmother would say if she could see her now. Why, even Enderby's name was unknown to her!

She announced her destination to be Rugby, and Enderby wished it were a thousand miles off. It seemed to him that there could be nothing in store for him half so blissful as riding in a car with this beautiful, unknown girl. As the train steamed into Rugby, which happened all too soon, he looked so gloomy and discontented that Gretchen veiled her eyes lest he should see the amusement in them. He carried her small, yellow valise to the door. For his life he could not resist putting out his hand to her as she went out. Gretchen hesitated for a moment—but only for a moment; then the warm blood surged to both their faces, as they bowed to meet no more.

Enderby seated himself again, and stared moodily out of the car window. There was a carriage waiting for Gretchen at the platform; it was driven by a handsome, young man with a blonde beard. He lifted Gretchen into the carriage, and then deliberately stooped and kissed her on her smiling, uplifted lips.

"The deuce!" Enderby muttered; then he smiled grimly at his own folly, Behold him! a man thirty years old, generally conceded to have the average intelligence, who had fallen heels over head in love at first sight with an utter stranger. And she had already a lover, too! "This was the most unkindest cut of all!" It was too absurd, and Enderby tried his level best to make himself feel foolish. But his thoughts always returned to those wonderful eyes and red lips. How he envied that blond-whiskered young man! He watched the carriage disappear behind a bend in the road, and straightway began to feel as dismal as if he had lost his last friend in the world. Never had time passed so slowly; but at last our disconsolate traveler found himself in his pleasant room at the Hotel Brunswick, New York. He opened his valise for his comb and hairbrush, and started up with a whistle of astonishment. Before his eyes lays half a dozen dainty handkerchiefs, a jeweled card-case, a pair of long terra-cotta gloves, a box of Maillard's bonbons, Aldrich's poems in vellum covers, and a dozen other charming feminine trifles. Enderby's fingers trembled as he opened the book; but there was no name in it. The card-case, too, was empty. The handkerchiefs had "G. F. F." exquisitely worked in white silk, but the clue was too slender a one to give him much hope. Here was a quandary, indeed! "I wonder what her name is," Enderby mused, tenderly caressing the smooth covers of the volume of poetry. "Georgiana, perhaps, or Griselda, or Gertrude, or Grace—yes, it must be Grace. Grace! —what a sweet name it is! and it just suits her, too."

"So, Grace, you have my brush and comb in your possession, and I must go unkempt on your account. Well, I would willingly do much more for your sake; you have stolen my heart already, so the valise might as well go with it."

The next morning Enderby started for Rugby, with the fixed intention of hunting up G. F. F. Rugby was but a village, so the idea was not such an absurd one as it might seem at first sight. He registered at the principal hotel, and entered into a gossipy conversation with the garulous clerk. After a good deal of talk he learned that there was a gentleman who had just come there with his handsome young wife, and had built the most elegant house there. His name was Fisher—"Theodore Fisher, sir."

G. F. F.—G. F. F.!

These letters flashed in a wild dance before Enderby's eyes. So Ted Fisher, his old college chum, had forestalled him, and married the only woman that he—Jack Enderby—could ever love. Could fate be more cruel than this? There could be no doubt of it; it was Ted Fisher, and no one else. He remembered well the handsome, bright face, though he had not seen it for eight years, and it was heavily bearded now.

Enderby felt that he could not stay to see his friend's happiness. He would go away on the next train, and try to forget all about the wretched, ridiculous affairs. Luckily, no one else knew anything about it. He strolled idly down the broad avenue, wondering in which house Ted Fisher and his beautiful wife lived. He felt a sudden grip on his right shoulder, and then some one whirled him around, and began to shake both his hands.

"Jack Enderby, by all that's wonderful!" a cheery voice exclaimed, and two blue eyes were gazing eagerly at his own. "Where in the world did you drop from?"

"I came down from New York this morning," Enderby explained, "looking for some of my property. If I am not mistaken you can help me recover it," his eyes twinkling.

"I?" Ted Fisher stared. "No, thanks! I've had enough of that sort of thing. I'm no private detective, though you and my sister seem to think so. Why, man, she demanded the same service from me yesterday. Somebody stole her valise and left his own in its place—a miserable affair, containing half a dozen color tubes and worn-out paint brushes. The fellow had some literary taste, for we found a book by Thoreau in the valise."

"Ted Fisher!" shouted Enderby, grasping Fisher's hand as if he would wrench in off, "is G. F. F. your sister?"

"By Jove!" gasped Fisher "if this isn't too good! Ha, ha, ha! Were you that fellow, Enderby? Let go my hand, I say! I'm not made of cast iron."

"Who would have dreamed of your living here, Ted?" Enderby exclaimed, joyously. "Take me to your house at once, old fellow, I want to meet your wife, and—your sister."

"'And—my sister!'" mimicked Ted. "It is kind of you to remember her at all, Jack."

But Enderby only laughed, and gently pushed Fisher before him. Imagine Gretchen's bewilderment, when they came up the garden walk arm in arm.

"I have caught your thief, Gretchen!" Ted announced, triumphantly. "Deal with him gently, my dear, for he is as yet young in the paths of wrong-doing. His name is Enderby, and by profession he is an artist, as a certain sketch of two young ladies in your possession amply testifies. Your valise is safe at the hotel."

"Oh, the valise!" said Gretchen, smiling and blushing prettily. "It was a fair exchange, and no robbery at all. But I do want my bonbons and my Aldrich. Is my nose really so long as that sketch makes it out, Mr. Enderby? The thought has worried me so much I'm actually growing thin."

Here Mrs. Ted Fisher, a pretty brunette, appeared on the scene; with the help of Ted, she convinced Jack that he could not possibly go back to New York for two weeks, at the very least.

He stayed a great while longer, and finally went away with Gretchen, who had exchanged her initials G. F. F. for G. F. E., well satisfied that it was "A Fair Exchange."

Introductions.

The English custom of introductions, which can be briefly and accurately defined as not introducing at all, is graphically indicated by an incident related by Mr. Edwin A. Cowles, the editor of the Cleveland Leader, who, in a letter from London to his paper, says:

In crossing, I became quite well acquainted with an English gentleman, and when we arrived at Queenstown, we took the cars together for London, crossing the channel from Dublin. He gave me his card and tendered me a very earnest invitation to call upon him at his place of business. When we arrived at London he was met at the depot by his wife.

After our greeting was over, I naturally expected that our eighteen days' acquaintance on the ocean, his knowing who I was, and his having invited me to call at his place of business would entitle me to an introduction to his wife. But he did not do so, and I considered it an oversight, and thought nothing of it. When I called at his place of business I was most cordially received by him, and had a pleasant visit of over half an hour; his brother and partner conversed with me during that time, and I was never introduced to either of them. I afterward mentioned this apparent want of politeness to an American friend, an ex-naval officer, who had lived in England for a number of months. He replied that the English never introduce. "Why," said he, "I have attended dinners at one of the navy clubs, and I was never introduced to a soul." This was a revelation to me, and it accounted for the seeming neglect of my steamer friend for not introducing me to his wife, brother and partner.

A Hunter's Terrible Fight.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There are black-tail deer and white-tail deer, two distinct varieties of the same species, but until recently a white black-tail deer with black horns was unknown in this section. Yet this curious freak of nature has been found in the Owl Mountains, north of this point, and killed by "Indian John," a half-breed hunter of this vicinity. The animal was extraordinary in all respects. It was snow white; gigantic, comparatively, and was adorned with a pair of antlers glossy black in hue, and of enormous dimensions and development, showing a total of twenty-four points, and measuring two and a half feet from tip to tip.

This rare specimen was first seen by the successful hunter a few weeks since. His white buckship was roaming through the Owl Mountains, followed by a dozen head of the ordinary black-tailed deer. The hunter at once made up his mind to slay the singular animal, but his eventual success was a long distance off. The buck proved to be extremely wild and very cunning, in these characteristics closely resembling the white-tail, a variety much more active and keen on scent and hearing than the black-tails.

Over mountain gulches and through mountain brakes the pursuit was kept up for an entire week, during which period the hunter could have shot any other deer of the bunch repeatedly, and yet the active and cunning white buck was still uninjured, and still tossed aloft his gleaming black antlers in triumph. Something more than mere physical exertion was called for, and accordingly our hunter sat up late at nights by his camp fire, "studying head work." He had observed, in the course of his week's fruitless pursuit, that the bunch of deer had a certain beat. No matter how far they strayed to one side or the other for grazing purposes, the same general course was followed, and on this fact he laid a plan resulting in the death of the white buck and the placing on his own body of certain deep and intricate tracery, scored by the keen black antlers.

On the regular beat of the deer the hunter had marked an ancient and spreading cedar tree, rooted on the side of an almost precipitous hill. The tree stood nearly straight with the hillside, and from its top branches to the shingle below was a sheer drop of twenty feet. One morning at dawn the hunter ensconced himself in the knotted, but ample branches of the old cedar, and with all a hunter's patience awaited the coming of his game. Some three hours passed before the spreading black antlers made their appearance, and then their white owner, stately and proud, stepped into full view at the head of his harem.

As the white buck passed almost directly overhead the hunter fired. The shot was difficult, owing to the cramped position, and the bullet inflicted only a flesh wound. This served but to enrage the animal, and as the puff of smoke curled from the branches of the cedar caught his eye, he charged straight at it. Almost in the next instant he had leaped bodily into the treetop, and as the limbs of the old cedar cracked and swayed, the buck and hunter fell the twenty feet to the rough and shelving shingles below, and went tumbling together to the foot of the hill.

Brought to a halt by a huge pile of stones, the buck was instantly on his feet, and attacked the hunter with savage fury. The hunter had lost his gun during his trip from the tree-top, and could only oppose his hunting knife to the assault. The struggle was furious, but at length a lucky thrust laid the white buck dead at the hunter's feet, and none too soon. The stout buckskin hunting garb was torn to shreds, and a goodly portion of the hide it covered was in little better condition. Knowing that the horns and hide of his prize were very valuable as curiosities, the hunter started for this place with them, but crossing the deep, turbulent and dangerous Wind River his frail boat capsized, and the magnificient black antlers were lost. The hunter has the white hide still, but he now refuses to part with it.

Grant's Rare Show of Emotion.

Washington Letter to the Boston Traveller.

During all of the negotiations between Grant and Lee [said one of the former's staff officers] Grant never once showed the slightest trace of excitement or exultation. He had the most remarkable control over himself of any man I ever saw. Never but on two occasions have I seen him give way to his feelings. The first occasion was the greeting of the public school children of San Francisco upon the occasion of his arrival from his tour around the world. Grant was passionately fond of children. Their welcome touched his heart, and the tears flowed down over his face. He made no effort to conceal his agitation. The other occasion was when he was notified that an old comrade who had served with him during the war had been killed in a railroad accident in New York. This was after his first nomination for the Presidency, and before his election. He was in his headquarters, on the corner of Seventeenth and F sts., when the dispatch containing the sad news was brought to him. He read it slowly and carefully. Then he leaned on his desk with his head in his hands and cried like a child. The scene was one which I will never forget.

He Charged for It.

Boston Beacon.

A good story anent Fanny Kemble floats across the horizon from the memory of an elderly lady who knew her well. It was in the time when Boston was the great actress' nominal home, and her summers were spent here and there in rural Massachusetts. She had engaged a worthy neighbor to be her charioteer during the season of one of her country sojournings, and they were setting out on their first excursion. With kind-hearted loquacity he was beginning to expatiate on the country, the crops, and the history of the people around about, when Fanny remarked in her imperious, dogmatic fashion: "Sir, I have engaged you to drive for me, not to talk to me!" The farmer ceased, pursed up his lips and ever after kept his peace. When the vacation weeks were over, and the dame was about to return to town, she sent for her Jehu and his bill. Running her eye down its awkward columns she paused. "What is this item, sir?" said she, "I can not understand it." And with equal gravity he rejoined: "Sass—five dollars. I don't often take it; but when I do, I charge!" The bill was paid, and the tragedienne and the bucolic philosopher were fast friends ever after.

The great bell at Moscow weighs 432,000 lbs., is 19 feet high, and 63 feet 4 inches in circumference; another in St. Ivan's Church is 288,000 lbs. The great bell at St. Peter's, Rome, recast in 1785, is 18,667 lbs. avordupois; Christ Church bell is 17,000 lbs.; St. Paul's, 8,400 lbs.; Gloucester, 7,000 lbs.; Exeter, 6,120 lbs.; Lincoln, 9,894 lbs. At Rouen is a bell which weighs 36,000 lbs. One, 17,000 lbs. weight, is placed in the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, at Florence, and is 275 feet from the ground.

A Touching Plea.

Louisville Times.

A few years after the war Ed Collins, a shiftless fellow of Mercer county, was indicted for stealing cattle. The case came up before Judge J. C. Wickliffe, now United States attorney here, then circuit judge. The trial was in the court house at Harrodsburg. Phil Thompson, jr., was prosecuting attorney, Phil Thompson, sr., and Col. T. C. Bell, now assistant United States attorney here, appeared for the defense. Ed Butts was circuit clerk. Collins had been a soldier in the federal army, while every man on the jury, the prosecuting attorney, circuit clerk and the judge himself had fought for the confederacy.

The witnesses were brought forward and a plain case of theft was made out against Collins. The only dependence of the defense was the testimony of Collins' daughter Rose, who was to prove an alibi. She was a beautiful women, with a well rounded figure, deep black eyes, a complexion in which the hues of health sat beauteously enthroned, and black hair that swept unconfined almost to the floor in long waves. She was made to tell her story for all it was worth, and Colonel Bell made a touching plea, appealing to the sympathies of the jury for a beautiful woman in distress with all the power of language he could summon. But the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh were unmoved.

Then old Phil Thompson laid himself out to mystify them and raise a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he, too, finally began to appeal to their gallantry. In the midst of a glowing sentence, however, he found the jury yawning, looking out of the window and wholly inattentive. Breaking off his pathos, the old lawyer leaned back on the table a moment eyed the jury quizzically with a humorous twinkle in his eye, and said:

"Look here, gentlemen, this stealing was done during the war, and you can't do anything with a man for that. You, Tom Mundy!" he continued, turning and pointing to the foreman of the jury, a strapping big Kentuckian; "don't you remember that sheep you stole in Powell's valley? You can't convict Ed Collins. There was a general waking up of the jury, and a smile went round. And you, Dan Bond; you know that horse you stole from Lord Alexander in the spring of 1862? You can't send a man to prison for stealing cattle."

The smile broke into an open guffaw in one or two places, and half a dozen men on the back seats stood up.

As the old man took up the jury one by one and recalled his shortcomings the laughter became general and continuous. Finally he said: "And there's my Phil. Wasn't he one of Morgan's worst horse-thieves? What can he say against Ed Collins? And you, Ed Butts; you remember that raid on that old Yankee sympathizer in east Tennessee? And can you raise your voice against him? And his honor on the bench, if the truth were known——" But the rest of the sentence was drowned in a shout of laughter and uproar of applause that shook the building.

The jury was out ten minutes and they brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Some of Liszt's Eccentricities.

The Abbe Liszt's youth was one of wild adventure. At the age of 23 he eloped with the young Countess d' Agoult and lived with her during several years in a pretty villa on the shores of Lake Geneva. She bore him several children, among others Cosima, who married first the pianist Hans von Bulow, from whom she obtained a divorce to marry Richard Wagner. Another daughter now dead married M. Emile Olivier, the Prime Minister of France at the time of the declaration of war against Germany in 1870. The Countess d' Agoult, who is better known by her nom de plume of Daniel Stern, who is reputed to have been the most utterly depraved woman of the century, suddenly left him to become the mistress of Emile de Girardin. Liszt, almost broken-hearted by her desertion recommenced his travels, giving performances in all the capitals of Europe. Being, however, of a very impressionable nature, he became deeply attached to two married ladies, one of whom was a Russian and the other a German princess, Sagn Wittgenstein. The latter, after a great deal of difficulty, obtained a divorce from her husband, which was granted on the very day on which the Russian lady became a widow. Liszt, having solemnly promised marriage to each of them separately, was now at his wits' end, and in despair appealed to his friend and patron Cardinal Hohenlohe, for assistance.

Acting on the latter's advice he solved the difficulty by entering the priesthood, and probably with a view of escaping from the just vengeance of two ladies. The Abbe Liszt afterwards did many foolish things, which were the more remarkable because they were done in the shadow of the sanctuary. When he went to live at Rome one of his relations (who became a cardinal) invited him to stay at the Vatican. He at once sent out visiting cards right and left worded thus: "L'Abbe Liszt, au Vatican." Accordingly there was seen a group of pretty girls, their hair disheveled, running with visiting cards to "L'Abbe Liszt, au Vatican." When he was compelled to leave the Vatican he went to the Dominicans at Monte Mario, but in a short while the monks there declined the honor of having in their abode this Louis XIV. of the piano. Liszt was spoiled by ignorance and pride and believed himself to be more than a man, whereas, except at the piano, he was less than a woman.—New York World.

California and Florida Honey.

It may not be known to many that California is favored with a growth of foliage especially adapted for the growth of honey. The finest produced in that state is a clear white, very sweet and rich. It is the product of the white sage, with which Southern California is abundantly supplied. The next in quality is from the sumac. This is of a light amber hue, and is also sweet, with a very fine flavor. Another class of honey is produced from the tar weed. This is rather dark in color, and has a bitterish taste. For this reason it is not so well liked as the other varieties mentioned, and at times is scarcely salable. The flavor of the California honey is entirely different from that produced in New York state and vicinity, where the white clover is the main source of supply for the bees to work upon. Consequently it finds a market among those who prefer a rich and sweet article for their own use, the white-sage honey having also a fine consistency which at times is much desired. The New York Mail and Express, to which we are indebted for the above facts, says also that within a short time a few bee culturists have tried Florida as a honey-producing state. The success which has attended their efforts has induced others to engage in the enterprise. It is expected that one of the finest honeys ever produced will be soon in the markets for general sale. The transplanted bees have taken a great fancy to the orange blossom, and from it produce a honey very delicious in flavor. At present the Florida orange-blossom honey is a novelty, and commands as good prices as any brought to the New York market. If there is anything in a name, orange-blossom honey ought to command a good price.

Gen. Sherman's Son Tom.

Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, of the Society of Jesus, who has just been appointed professor of rhetoric in the Jesuit college at Detroit, is spending August at Georgetown university, in West Washington, writes a correspondent of the New York World. His life reads like a romance. A few years ago he was one of the most dashing and popular young men in Washington society. His father was general of the armies of the United States and almost doted on the promising young man. A bright worldly future was before him. His uncle, the senator, was to initiate him into politics, and soon, it was expected by his fond father, the boy would be adding luster to the Sherman name. He had graduated from the classical department of the Georgetown college with highest honors. He was handsome, manly, full of animal life, and apparently devoted to social pleasures. There was even some talk of his intended marriage to a young lady of Cincinnati. At this juncture, however, when his parents and friends expected him to settle down and come out a brilliant future, all the Washington world was shocked by the announcement that young Thomas had made up his mind to forsake the world, don the Jesuit cassock, and take the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. At first the report was ridiculed, as young Sherman had never shown any marked religious tendencies, but on the contrary, had exhibited that spirit of religious indifference which characterizes the young man of to-day. Still the report proved true. All at once Sherman disappeared from the drawing-rooms of the elite, and inquiries for him elicted the fact that he had gone to the Jesuit novitiate to make preparations for entering the priesthood. It is said that a religious retreat at Georgetown had much to do with his change of life. The college is under the charge of the Jesuits, and Sherman, who had been educated there, naturally had an affection for his teachers, though while under them there had been no mention of his entering the ministry. This retreat, which he took part in with zeal, was followed by the announcement that he was about to join the Jesuit order. It may be imagined that the announcement was a shock to his fond father. How great the shock was only the Sherman family circle know, but certain it it that the old general was never quite the same afterward. He tried to dissuade his son from the step contemplated by every means he knew of, but it was all in vain. Whether the father and son parted in anger or not is not known. Anyhow, they have had no communication with each other since, and Gen. Sherman, it is said, will have no one mention his son's name in his presence. Mrs. Sherman visits Thomas quite often, however. She was, of course, bitterly disappointed that her son should give up his brilliant future, but she is a devout Catholic, and, like all Catholic mothers, is fond of her son's ecclesiastical character. While Thomas was at the Frederick novitiate she went up there weekly. Afterwards he was transferred to Woodstock, Md., which is also within easy reach of Washington. When, however, his superiors told him he must go to England to complete his studies, and the arrangement was evidently made to the purpose of getting the young man as far as possible from his parents, Mrs. Sherman appealed to her son to come home and carry out his father's wishes. The general joined in this entreaty, but Thomas had made up his mind to become a priest, and nothing could shake his determination. It is said that the parents then proposed a compromise. They proposed that he should give up the cassock and study for the secular priesthood, since secular priests have the opportunity to display their abilities and to be advanced to the prelacy, while Jesuits and other members of orders must pass their lives in obscurity, teaching in colleges and giving missions. Young Sherman would listen to no compromise, and even appealed to his superiors to send him to England at once, so that he might not be tempted by the entreaties of his parents, whom he loved dearly. So to England he went, and for four years studied hard in the college at Stonyhurst, graduating in philosophy. Then he returned to the United States to pursue his theological studies at the Jesuit seminary at Woodstock, Md. Now, in accordance with the Jesuit rule, he must teach a certain time to prepare himself for the life that is before him. As he distinguished himself for literary talent while in college he is given the professorship in rhetoric. After two years in Detroit he will probably come to the Jesuit college here to finish his studies and be ordained. His reappearance on the field where he was known as a dashing society man will cause much interest, especially if he appears in the pulpit before those with whom he formerly associated. He is living very quietly now at Georgetown college, not having been seen in social circles since he came to the capital.

The Concord Grape.

Springfield Republican.

The horticulturists of Boston and vicinity, held a meeting recently to commemorate the introduction of the Concord grape, and a testimonial was bestowed upon E. W. Bull, of Concord, through whose experiments this farfamed grape originated. Mr. Bull told the story of the grape in this wise: "You ask me how I got the Concord? At the foot of a wooded hill with a south aspect, a wooded soil and shelter from all winds coming from the north of east and of west, the hill coming down to the road at Hawthorne's 'Wayside' on the west and to the same road about 1,500 feet east of the 'Wayside,' forming an amphitheater of which the road formed the chord—all the conditions favorable to the grape being present, I expected to grow grapes to perfection without difficulty, but this hope was doomed to disappointment; the late and early frosts incident to the valley of the Concord made it impossible to ripen any grape then in cultivation. The thought occurred to me that it might be possible to improve the native grape by reproduction by seed, and I looked about for the best grape which met the necessary conditions of hardiness, vigorous growth, size of berry and bunch, early ripening, and, with these conditions, as good flavor as the wild grape affords. At the foot of the hill before mentioned a woodland path, leading to the river, debouched into the open space, and there I found an accidental seedling, which in 1843 bore its first crop. It was very full of fruit, handsome and sweet, and the whole crop—dead ripe—had fallen to the ground before August went out. Here was my opportunity. I planted these grapes at once and got many vines, most of them harsh and wild, but one of them bore a single bunch which I found ripe on the 18th of September, 1849, six years from the sowing of the seed. This was the Concord. When I found that I had attained such a gratifying success at a leap, so to speak, I resolved to continue my efforts, in the hope of establishing the vineyard in Massachusetts, which had been found impossible up to that time. In this I have succeeded, and in establishing a strain of seedlings giving new grapes to the country almost yearly. The marvelous success of the Concord, its adaptability to all soils and climates where grapes can be grown, its patient endurance of neglect, its wonderful fertility in ordinary soils, and its habit of giving the country seedlings of value justify and explain the general acceptance and foreshadow the time when we shall have, of our own stock, grapes equal to those of Europe."

THE HEAVENLY HARBOR.

"I think it is over! over!
I think it is over at last—
Voices of poem and lover,
The sweet and the bitter have passed;
Life like a tempest of ocean
Hath outblown its ultimate blast;
There's but a faint sobbing seaward
While the calm of the tide deepens leward,
And behold, like the welcoming quiver,
The heart pulses throbbed through the river,
There's light in the harbor at last,
The heavenly harbor at last.

"I feel it is over! over!
For the winds and the waters surcease;
Ah, few were the days of the rover
That smiled in the beauty of peace!
And distant and dim was the ocean
That hinted redress or release,
From the ravage of life and its riot,
What marvel I yearn for the quiet
Which bides in the harbor at last?
For the lights, with their welcoming quiver,
That throb through the sanctified river,
Which girdles the harbor at last,
The heavenly harbor at last?"
—Paul H. Hayne.

CROSS PURPOSES.

"Well, if you can't get your own consent, Mrs. Deery, I suppose you can't," said Mr. Perrin, his reproachful gaze fixed upon the fly promenading the widow's plump wrist. "I had hoped, on reflection, you'd come to consider my proposal favorably, but it seems you think you couldn't be happy with me."

"I couldn't be happy with Roxanna," responded the lady, impatiently; then, checking herself, she flushed like the woodbine at the window, and in her turn gazed upon the itinerating fly.

"Oh, if you refuse me on account of sister, Mrs. Deery, I really can't take 'No' for an answer," cried her suitor, looking up with an encouraged air.

The widow's gaze never swerved from the insect, now chafing its stiffened little legs upon her thumb.

"You'll have no trouble with getting on with sister, I'll wager," pursued the eager wooer. "You rarely see an evener tempered woman."

"Yes, that's just it, Mr. Perrin. Roxanna's too perfect," broke forth the lady, brushing away the fly with startling energy. "It would fidget me to death to live with her. She's a chosen vessel, and I'm only common clay."

The widow Deery common clay, indeed! Mr. Perrin would have divined the contrary unaided by the officious sunbeam which darted in at that instant to point out her manifold attractions. Being deeply in love, he took advantage of his opportunity to pay a handsome compliment and to renew his suit.

For one intoxicating moment his fair listener wavered, but the moment passed.

"Hush, please, Mr. Perrin! Don't say any more about it!" cried she, with a willful toss of her bewitching brown curls. "I might care for you"—the tremor in her voice was very nearly his undoing—"I might care for you, but I couldn't breathe with Roxanna. Think how my little boy would worry her! She wouldn't speak an unkind word, but every time he left sticky finger-prints on a door I should feel that she was wishing that he and his mother had staid away."

"I might—" Mr. Perrin paused, shocked at his base impulse. Had he actually been about to remark that he might provide sister with another home? Sister, who, but for devotion to his interests, might now be matronizing a household of her own? Dear, faithful Roxanna! Could he ever requite her for those weary years of watching beside the couch of his helpless, dying wife? The full measure of her self-sacrifice he had not known at the time, but he now had no doubt that for Climena's sake and his she had discarded Joel Kirby. No, no; sister should never be requested to vacate the dwelling over which she had ruled so well and so long! And to Mr. Perrin's credit be it stated, that in the ardor of his passion for the little widow he closed his lips upon the disloyal words that perchance might have won her, and strode forth from her cottage a rejected lover.

"If Kirby should want Roxanna now as much as, according to accounts, he wanted her before he went to California, why, it might straighten things," mused he, plodding despondently along the path through the fields; "but they say he has his eye on his cousin Martha. Naturally he would be looking for somebody younger than sister; she has faded. There's an odds in women." And the lover's thoughts reverted to the buxom widow, little younger than Roxanna, yet no more faded than a morning-glory at sunrise.

Mr. Perrin's feet had traversed the meadow and ascended the slope of the pasture adjoining the highway ere his mind caught up with them. Then he murmured, half audibly: "I wonder whether Kirby did call this afternoon? When I saw his team coming over the ridge, it struck me I might as well steal off through the orchard. Considering he's in the neighborhood looking up his old friends, he can't civilly pass by Roxanna, and I wouldn't be a hindrance in case—"

His soliloquy merged in a low whistle of satisfaction. He had reached the bars opposite his own gate, and at the gate, his forefeet deep in a hollow pawed by their impatience, stood Mr. Kirby's gay sorrel.

At the spectacle Mr. Perrin's heart bounded within him, and he clutched the topmost rail for support. Should he lead the forgotten horse away to the stable, or should he by so doing appear to take too much for granted? He desired to be hospitable, he desired to be exceedingly hospitable, but he must not convey the impression that he was over-zealous for a brother-in-law, and thus annoy Roxanna. Sister was so fastidious!

In unprecedented excitement the habitually easy-going man debated within himself regarding the course of conduct befitting this exceptional occasion, and finally judged it best to interfere with the probable wooing in no particular. Accordingly he crept quietly around to the porch door, with a surreptitious glance at the sitting-room in passing. A brisk fire of chips revealed to him his rather prim blonde sister seated in a low rocker before the hearth, and Joel Kirby leaning against the mantel near her, volubly discoursing.

"They've opened the ball without me, I guess," mused the skulking host, facetiously, as he hitched his chair along to the kitchen stove to warm his feet in the oven. "Seeing that its the first visit, I must say Joel stays it out well. Unquestionably he means business. What's to prevent it? He's a first rate fellow, and'll make a kind husband. If I wasn't sure of that I wouldn't consent to his having Roxanna. I should hate to have him take her out to California. I hope its true that he has bought back the old homestead. Well, well, wouldn't I like to be a little mouse in the sitting-room wall about this time?"

Could he have had his wish, a most astounded little mouse would the worthy man have personated.

"You are the most morbidly conscientious person, Roxy, that I know of," Mr. Kirby was saying, with a frown that scored his forhead with horizontal wrinkles like the staff in written music. "If I could only convince you that it was your duty to be my wife, I should stand some chance of getting you; but unluckily for me, you've cherished this notion that you ought to keep house for your brother till you——"

"Brother needs me," murmured Miss Roxanna, tears swelling in her eyes of "baby blue."

"And don't I need you? Haven't I some rights? During your stricken sister's illness I consented to waive these, but now she is gone, and I want you."

"Don't, Joel, don't!"

"I tell you I do, and can't help it," cried Mr. Kirby, with a grim humor. "When I couldn't move you by letter, I resolved I'd come and speak for myself. You used to say you loved me, Roxy. Can't you—"

"You know plenty of other ladies, Joel, younger and more pleasing," faltered Miss Roxanna, nervously smoothing the pale gild of hair that framed her temples in a Gothic arch.

"They are nothing to me," replied the gentleman, curtly, almost as if he esteemed the fact a matter of regret.

Assured of the favor of more than one pretty girl of his acquaintance, was it not a little hard that the full current of his being must needs set toward this unresponsive woman of thirty? It had ever been thus with Joel Kirby from his preverse childhood, when, if he wanted cake no human power could induce him to nibble gingerbread.

"No, Roxy, there's only one woman in the world for me," he continued, in a softer tone. "Your brother is of a different temperament. Has it never occurred to you that he may marry a second time?"

"Brother marry! Oh, no, indeed, he'll never marry—never!" cried Miss Roxanna, rooted and grounded in the belief that her brother's heart was entombed with the dead Climena. "No, he could not take a second wife, Joel, and you see he has only me. I couldn't be so cruel as to leave him."

To all Mr. Kirby's subsequent pleadings she made this same reply, but it soothed his chafing spirit not a little that she made it with faltering and that she parted from him with tears.

As the sound of his rapid wheels died in the distance, she hastily dried her eyes and hurried into the kitchen to see about the belated supper. Mr. Perrin still gloating over castles in Spain, looked up with the roguish purpose of greeting her as "Mrs. Kirby," but dismayed at her troubled countenance, remarked that "the days were getting shorter"—a fact that she had observed before.

He felt as if he had received a blow. For him there was, there could be, but one interpretation of his sister's unwonted emotion. She loved Kirby, and Kirby no longer cared for her. Poor girl, she had dreamed that a man's affections are like granite boulders, incapable of change, and she was awakening with a shock. Hapless Roxanna! She too had her trials. Keenly sympathetic, the magnanimous brother, concealed his own disappointment as best he could, and lavished upon his sorrowful sister an excess of tenderness.

"You have the knack of spoiling me for other folks' cooking, little woman, that's the truth," said he at tea time, ostentatiously heaping his plate with cream toast. "How should I ever get along without you?"

"That'll make her feel that I appreciate her, if Joel doesn't," he mused, benevolently; while she, on her side of the table was thinking: "It's just as I suspected; it would kill brother to lose me."

"Oh, you'd manage somehow. Maybe you'd marry," she ventured timidly, almost hearing the fluttering of the lost Climena's wings.

"Poh! poh! sister, nothing seems less likely," answered her brother, in a voice so sad that Miss Roxanna chided herself for having opened his wound afresh. But she had done it for Joel's sake. She owed to Joel to make sure that there could be no misunderstanding.

The October days with their noonday patches of sunshine and their heavy borders of twilight came and went. In a spasm of hope that the charming widow might yet consent to share the domestic sceptre with his sister, Mr. Perrin made a second proposal, only to receive a second decided, though flattering, refusal. Mr. Kirby repeated his call upon Roxanna, and departed cursing fate, and by no means loving Mr. Perrin, whom he supposed perfectly acquainted with the relations between himself and Roxanna. Overtaking Mr. Perrin one day walking home from the post-office, Mr. Kirby with inward reluctance asked him to ride. With equal reluctance Mr. Perrin accepted the invitation, reflecting: "If I ain't civil, he'll take it that I'm mad because he doesn't renew his offer to Roxanna, and I won't humor him."

"Heavy frost last night," growled Mr. Kirby.

"Very," asserted the other, conscious of an inward chill. "Winter is upon us. Shall you spend it in Maine?"

"My plans are uncertain," snarled Mr. Kirby; adding, mentally: "Thanks to you, sir."

"Of course you can choose your own climate. There's the advantage of having plenty of money, and no family ties."

"No family ties! Whose fault was it that he had no family ties?" mused the irate bachelor, making rapid passes over his long beard as if he would mesmerize the pain in his breast, might not Roxanna have been his wife years ago but for the necessities of this selfish brother?"

"Though I've lately heard it hinted, Joel, that you are thinking of marrying," Mr. Perrin blundered on, in his embarrassment saying the very thing he had resolved not to say.

Mr. Kirby snapped his whip, and transfixed his companion with a glance so frigid that poor Mr. Perrin shivered as if he was impaled on an icicle.

"Your cousin is a fine girl, Joel—an uncommonly fine girl. I—I congratulate you," he stammered, wishing it would do to get out and walk.

"You are too kind, Perrin—too kind by half," sneered Mr. Kirby, letting go the reins in his anger. "You've robbed me of one bride, sir, and now you want to make amends, do you, by chosing me another?"

"Why, Kirby, what are you raving about? When have I ever interfered with your concerns—matrimonial or otherwise?" cried Mr. Perrin, in a tone of injured innocence. "You are laboring under some strange delusion."

"Do you pretend it's a delusion of mine that but for you Roxanna would be my wife?"

"Oh, he's twitting me on old scores," mused Mr. Perrin, aggrieved. "He blames me for letting sister give up her prospects in life for Climena's sake. Sister would do it, and she never told me there was anything between her and Joel." "When a man is in a tight place, Joel, he's apt to realize his own needs better than the needs of his brethren, I suppose," he said, aloud, after a moment's pause. "But I'm sorry if you bear me a grudge."

"Tight place! Do you call yourself in a tight place, Perrin—a strong, hearty fellow like you? You ought to be independent of your sister. You ought to hire a housekeeper, and let Roxanna go."

"Let Roxanna go! Where?" interrogated the befogged Mr. Perrin.

"Wherever she prefers to live. I should let her decide that after we were married," replied Mr. Kirby, impatiently. "The main point is to get her away from you. She says you say you couldn't live without her."

"Yes, I did say it—I did say it; but I take it all back," cried Mr. Perrin, fairly blinking in the light that suddenly illuminated his darkened mind, "I see things clearer than I did, Joel. I won't stand any longer between you and Roxanna."

"Your hand on it?"

"My hand on it, Joel. I shall be glad—proud that is—to give sister to you; and if you are going on up to the house, you can tell her I said so."

"Thank you, Perrin—thank you. And if I've spoken sharply, I beg your pardon," cried Mr. Kirby, smiling like a Santa Claus.

"Oh, it's all right. Everything is all right," replied Mr. Perrin, too happy to keep it to himself. "Drop me here, Kirby, please; I have an engagement to make. And make it to-day I shall and I will, God willing," he added, beneath his breath, as he dismounted before the door of the Widow Deery.

MILLER THE MILLER.

Miller the miller was a handsome, but silent and odd, "old bachelor."

He looked—from the crown of his head to the soles of his boots—as if he had just been rolling in the flour he had ground. His fine old horse, which was born black, carried so much flour on his coat that he was called "Dusty Miller."

Miller the miller had one marked peculiarity. He would hardly speak to women. He had been left an orphan, and a hard-hearted woman had made his boyhood hard. He was poor in youth, and his early courtships had not ended as he had hoped. Thus his heart had been turned away from womenkind into a lonely rut of life, and he had fallen under the spell of the evil spirit of a false opinion.

As we said, Miller the miller had had a bitter and violent step-mother from babyhood. We might have added that when his father died he had been passed over to an uncle whose wife was a perfect shrew, who was half insane on cleanliness, and chased her husband and the boy with broom and mop, warning them about her white floor! Those were the women he had first known.

The bad romance of his youth that had ended so disastrously we will not repeat, save only to say that in one respect, one only, they made a very sour man of Miller the miller.

Young Miller went the night after his uncle's funeral to live with old Jarvis, the miller, whose simple housekeeping was done by a brother, more noted for his culinary skill than for his mental power.

Here Miller found a place of peace, —"not a woman within sight," he said. "It was very restful."

Jarvis died after a few years, "Billy" went off to live with a sister, and the house was sold.

Miller took the mill. He partitioned off a kitchen and bedroom in the loft, and made a parlor of one corner, on the floor with the "hopper," put into it a red table and for yellow chairs, and hung up some of those chromos with which people are punished for taking papers they do not want, and never read.

So he lived here like an ancherite, his only vexation being the little girls who came in on their way from school to stare down into the hopper, or who leaned over his rickety fence to see the great, black wheel churning the silver foam. He would sometimes mutter:

"They'll get drowned or ground up some day, and then it'll be laid on to my mill or me."

When Miller the miller was about thirty-five years old, his brother died, leaving an orphan boy of ten year. Miller brushed the flour off his best clothes, off his horse, and rode twenty miles to the funeral. Now Miller the miller had a sympathetic heart, after all, and when he returned, he brought little Ike, his brother's son, and his small bundle to the old mill with him. Ike was born and had always lived in "the hired man's house" on a farm, in full view of the barnyard, and a level sweep of hard worked fields. We can imagine his delight at the wonders of his new home, with a mountain behind, a stream below, a valley, and fields and forests on every hand! But the mill, with its great wheel dashing and splashing among the waters, sending crystal arrows and rainbow wreaths in every direction—that was to him the glory of all this picturesque region.

It was like a dream of fairyland. And this was his home, and he could see and hear the mill-noises always, and climb the high banks of the stream, and catch squirrels, and skip stones —and—and—everything!

But Miller the miller was not as well pleased with his nephew as his nephew with him. The boy made a new condition of affairs necessary. The miller now thought the place too rough and mean, and set out to finish off his rooms with lathe and plaster and paint. He put up white curtains in place of the green paper ones, and actually bought a carpet for the parlor corner, which was now a real room, partitioned off from the main mill. As his house improved, he began to like the boy better, and to become very indulgent to him.

There, in this "elegant home," the boy had his school-friends as often as he chose to ask them. Together they popped corn and made molasses candy, and whittled out boats in winter, and they stuffed birds and pressed wild flowers in summer.

So the years went on, the miller growing less odd in their flight. But he still kept up his old antipathy for women—an antipathy that he could not have cherished had he ever known a mother and a mother's love.

Ike was a happy boy, and became a great favorite with his neighbors. At eighteen years old he could do a man's work in the mill, beside going to school in winter. A shadow fell across the miller's spirit; Ike began to look at the girls. He carried their skates and their books, he risked his life on the precipice over the stream to gather the "lady's ear-drop" and the purple "night shade" for them.

He went on sleigh-rides and to parties—and—and—well, Miller the miller had heard of his walking home one moonlight evening with little Ruthie Bowne, whom he had sent out of the mill a dozen times in as many years for looking down the hopper, and for gathering flour-dust to play baking with.

He had never once rebuked Ike for anything, and he felt delicate about beginning that now—they were so happy together!

The trouble grew.

"Something's got to be done quick about this," he said, "and it will be done too!" And in his resolute zeal, he boxed the side of his own head imagining it was Ike's head.

But the boy came home so happy, whistling so cheerily! He set down his coffee and molasses and salt and sugar with such an innocent air that his uncle could not speak harshly.

But at last he did manage to say,—

"Ike, do you keep clear of nonsense, mind that now!"

"What nonsense?" asked Ike, independently.

"Why, keep clear of folks—people—girls," he added, compromisingly; "girls that you know nothing about!"

He continued—

"There's Ruth Bowne now—she—she"—

"What about her?"

"Well, not her, but her mother"——

"Why, Mrs. Bowne's a mother to everybody! She's the best woman in the world!"

"No, it was her grandmother I meant."

"Old Mrs. Bowne?"

"No, the other one."

"There wasn't any other grandmother you could know! Mrs. Bowne's own mother died when she was a year old."

"Well, I guess on the whole, it was Ruth's greataunt I meant."

"What ailed her?" asked Ike.

"Why—she—she—was—she—had—the—rheumatism, and"——

When he recovered himself, Miller the miller said, "You keep your neck out of the noose; and remember, Ike, I've got this mill to give away to somebody."

"There's good luck ahead for him that gets it," said Ike, as he passed out, and up the "gang plank" towards the road.

Miller the miller was greatly exercised after this, and fancied he saw Ike's heart stolen from him, and his home made desolate by some flower of a girl who would turn into a scolding woman.

Alas, alas, for Miller the miller! This hour was coming on, and fate was even at his very heels.

One night, thinking singing school must have been out a long time, he concluded to drop in at Deacon Bowne's to ask what made his horse's crupper gall his neck.

The horse didn't know it did! The miller thought by so doing he would surprise Ike there; and then he would —he would— he didn't know what he would or wouldn't do!

When he went in, there was company, and that was more than he had imagined.

The first one to jump up and offer him a chair was Ike, who exclaimed,—

"Well, this is a treat, to see uncle out visiting! Here's a welcome for you!"

The bravery of this took the spirit all out of Miller the miller. He laughed reluctantly, sat down after being introduced to the deacon's cousins, a stalwart man and a pretty little woman by the name of Craig, from Pine Falls, some twenty miles away.

The miller actually stayed and ate apples and nuts, and talked and laughed with the rest of the company. He didn't go home till Ike said,—

"Come, uncle, this is pretty late for you and me to be out! We must go home now."

On their way home the miller remarked,—

"Very nice folks those Craigs are."

"Yes, uncle, I agree with you."

So they were agreed.

Next morning at breakfast the visit was alluded to, and Miller the miller actually said, "That Craig wasn't such a fool as most men are—he didn't marry until he found a woman worth having —did he? Where do you suppose he found this one, Ike?"

"Found her? Why, I suppose he found her at home!"

A few days after this the miller asked Ike how long "Mr. Craig and his wife" were going to stay at the Bownes'.

"His wife's at home. Miss Craig is his sister," said Ike.

"Oh, yes! Well, I was thinking, Ike, that all the years I've lived in the mill I've never had any one here to a meal, excepting beggars and tramps. The Bownes are good neighbors, and I've half a mind to ask them over to tea while they're here."

"Whew!" cried Ike, in jovial surprise. "But who would make the cake and the fol-de-rols they always have for company?" he added.

"I'd ride over to Beaver Pond, and buy up a lot of stuff of the baker, and some peaches and pineapples and such things in cans, and other knickknacks. It's only nine miles, you know. I'd have the table all set before they came. Have we dishes enough for six?"

"Who are your six?" asked Ike.

"Why, Mr. and Mrs. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, and"—

"Miss Craig," interrupted Ike, with a quizzical look.

"Yes, and you and me—isn't that six?"

Miller had indeed bought "a lot of stuff," enough to feast a dozen families. He had bread and biscuit and rolls, and crackers of every shape and name. He had fruit-cake and frosted-cake, sponge-cake and brides-cake, nut-cake, currant-cake, doughnuts, sugar cookies, molasses cookies, and hearts and rounds. All these were piled up on as many large blue-edged plates, looking like a chain of tiny mountains.

Then there was canned salmon and pressed beef and smoked beef, cheese and three kinds of pies—such as they were—and to crown them all, there were two peach-cans, with the exaggerated pictures still on them, filled with long sticks of candy of every name and hue, and there were nuts and raisins and apples!

The miller looked very sad as they all rose from the table, saying, there was as much "stuff" now as when they sat down. There was now story-telling, guessing of conundrums and singing. The guests admired everything, from the corn-room and the hopper, down to the stuffed birds and pressed flowers; and on going away, Miss Craig told the miller it had been one of the pleasantest visits she had ever made, and added, merrily,—

"There's an old deserted mill near us. I believe I'll buy it, and live in it myself!"

Miller the miller wanted to say, "You needn't do that; one mill would hold three of us."

But he was too cautious.

Before long the "Dusty Miller" went away on business.

Ike had to keep house two or three days alone.

When the miller came back he said, "Ike, I am going to be married."

"Married? When? To whom?"

"Well, any one who saw Mr. Craig's house would wonder at Miss Craig being willing to live in the loft of a gristmill!"

Four years have passed. The miller —now wonderfully softened toward all "womankind"—has moved into a pretty cottage.

The cheeriest and happiest man in that town is Miller the miller, whose only regret is that he did not get out of his rut of life fifteen years before, and who wonders where all the cross and disagreeable women have vanished to.

He credits himself with all this happiness, and at the risk of this story's seeming too much like a novel, we may as well add that Ike and Ruthie are also very happy. There are no more hospitable homes in our town now than Ike's, except Miller the miller's.—Youth's Companion.

Feminine Vanity up in Maine.

Lewiston Journal.

We have not heard of a more peculiar contest than that between two young women who work in one of the cotton mills in Lewiston. It was a competition for the palm of superior beauty. Both of the young women are red-cheeked and buxom. One of them is married. Each of them is old enough to be satisfied with the verdict of her husband or sweetheart. The vexed question arose in the forenoon, but its settlement was left over until after dinner, when each had had sufficient time to "fix up." An extra ribbon or two and gay jewelry adorned each. The most winning, look-at-me smiles were displayed by each. The hands in the mill decided the question. The girls were placed side by side, and everybody, from the pack-boy to the overseers, looked at the girls critically, with the eye of an art connoisseur, and rendered his decision fearlessly. The damsels made it a most serious matter. With them it was no joke, as it was to the critics on beauty. Pretty eyes filled with tears more than once, and cheeks flushed red with chagrin.

The Wicked Bible.

Henry Stephens, the biographer of the late James Lenox, tells the following characteristic story of the eccentric New Yorker: "Mr. Lenox was so strict an observer of the Sabbath that I never knew of his writting a business letter on Sunday but once. In 1855, while he was staying at Hotel Meurice in Paris, there occurred to me the opportunity one Saturday afternoon, June 16, of identifying the long-lost octavo bible of 1631, which has the negative omitted in the seventh commandment, and purchasing it for fifty guineas. No other copy was then known, and the possessor required an immediate answer. However, I raised some points of inquiry and obtained permission to hold the little sinner and give the answer on Monday. By that evening's post I wrote to Mr. Lenox and pressed for an immediate reply, suggesting that this prodigal, though he returned on Sunday, should be housed. Monday brought a letter 'to buy it,' very short but tender as a fatted calf. On June 21 I exhibited the volume at a full meeting of the society of antiquaries of London, at the same time nicknaming it 'The wicked bible,' a name that has stuck to it ever since, though six copies are now known."

Summerville Worse off Than Charleston.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Nearly six hundred refuges have arrived here from Summerville, near Charleston. As soon as the train reached Columbia, a committee of citizens, headed by ex-Gov. Thompson, who is on a visit here, went down and tendered them the hospitalities of the city. They are intensely affrighted-looking people. They express the utmost terror when talking about the devastations of their town. It seems, from the statements of Cols. Gray, Irwin, Walker, and others, that Summerville was really the center of the disturbance. The town suffered even more severely than Charleston. The town is depopulated, because there are not half a dozen dwelling houses habitable. Col. Walker describes most graphically the ravages of the subterranean cyclone. The phenomena associated with it allow no room for doubt that it is of volcanic origin. Near the village and right in the street immense fissures are to be seen. One of them, Col. Walker avows, is sixty yards long. From the cracks are iminated a hot fluid of sulyhurous smell. These singular phenomena have filled with the greatest terrors the citizens, who are flocking to the up-country for safety. Many of them have lost their possessions by the earthquake, and can never again be induced to return to Summerville. The shock is said to have been much more violent than in Charleston, but the general characteristics were of course the same. In Summerville, however, the people rushed affrighted into an inky blackness and in the general gloom and despair, the wailing of women, the shrieks of the children and frightened voices of the men made up a scene and sounds that were equally distressing and appalling. As in Charleston, all through the night there was nothing but sickness, sorrow and suffering, and the constant dread of utter annihilation. When morning dawned, the ruin and devastation were found to be complete. There was not a home that had not been made desolate in a greater or less degree.

Later from the Iowa Geyser.

Chicago Special: George C. Morgan, the Chicago hydraulic engi neer, who returnd from the rampant artesian well at Belle Plaine, Iowa, says:

The newspapers greatly exaggerated the condition of affairs at Belle Plaine. The story about the stream from the well hurling large rocks and bags of sand high in the air is all bosh. The stream simply bubbles up about ten inches over the surface. The flow has decreased from 9,000,000 the first twenty-four hours to about 6,000,000 at the present time. In the town and around it there are four artesian wells whose average depth is about 230 feet, and of course they have gone out of the business of furnishing water temporarily. The obstreperous well is 197 feet deep. The hole at the top is now oval in shape and about six feet one way and three the other. A cone shaped tube is to be sunk and cement and stones thrown in, and if that does not stop the flow a well will be driven on a lower plateau and that will stop the flow of the troublesome well, and it can be filled up with stones. The only damage occurred by reason of losing the water from the other wells.

Injured by a Railroad Collision.

At Norwood, Minn., a Minneapolis & St. Louis freight train ran into a Milwaukee & St. Paul sleeper. The following are among the injured:

E. S. Dodge and E. P. Scott, Redfield Da., badly cut about the head and body bruised; Louis Krimmer and E. Clark, Redfield, Geo. R. Jones, Madison, badly bruised; J. P. Granagee, Howard, Dak.; S. T. Johnson, Minneapolis, cut in head; J. T. McChesney and Phil Skillman, mayor of Aberdeen, badly bruised; Y. A. Brandt and wife of Roscoe, Dak., C. F. Prior, nephew of C. H. Prior, hurt in head; Rev. R. F. Parshall of Tomah, Wis., fractured ribs and other bruises; Col. Charles Richardson, of Gov. Pierce's staff, en route to the Aberdeen encampment, was in the sleeper and suffered slight injuries.

The wounded were cared for by physicians of Norwood, Granite Falls and Bird Island, who were passengers.

After the most exhaustive practical tests in hospitals and elsewhere, the gold medal and certificate of highest merit were awarded to St. Jacobs Oil, as the best pain-curing remedy, at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates, and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents.

Cadet Arthur Johnson is to be detailed to the West in an infantry regiment. Mr. Johnson is a Minnesotian, an appointee of Gov. Wakefield and a resident of his district. He has been confined at West Point since his graduation for having struck a sergeant, at that time a superior officer.

Rough Experiences at Columbia, S. C.

There were sixteen distinct shocks from the recent earthquake. The first shock was fearful and houses were shaken as though made of pasteboard. It seemed as if everything must topple. The earth rose and fell like the waves of the ocean. People rushed madly from their houses into the street. Some sprang from windows and were injured. The experience of those in buildings at the time of the first shock was that of being rocked as if in a ship at sea. Many of the most substantial buildings were shaken to the foundations and the walls cracked and sprung. The rumbling in the earth was loud and horrifying in the extreme. Clocks stopped, bells were rung and damage done to some buildings, principally by toppling chimneys. There were numbers of cases of nervous prostration, and doctors were in demand to compose the frightened people. One lady was prematurely delivered by the shock. The negroes thought the end of the world had come, and they held their prayer meetings on the street corners. The tremor of the earth made one feel while walking like a man just off of a sea voyage, imparting a staggering gait.

A New Year Commencing.

September is with us now and the school year of 1886-87 is about to begin. Parents should lose no time therefore in placing their children in establishments of well known reputation where they may be trained to become good and useful men and women. For girls we can earnestly recommend St. Joseph's academy, St. Paul, as the model institution of the kind in the northwest, a fact clearly proven by the long list of applications the sisters have already received from all parts of this section. Rarely has a new year held out brighter promises for the future. The many improvements of all kinds that have been introduced in the academy during the past year, not only adding to the convenience and comfort of the pupils, but also aiding them materially in their studies, give promise of the most satisfactory results for the coming scohlastic season, and truly fortunate are the young ladies whose parents have had the care and foresight to confide their education to the well-trained teachers of St. Joseph's academy.

In Bell county, Ky., 400 indictments have been returned by the grand jury against the outlaw class for giving and receiving bribes in the last election.

There were 17,000 people at the Minneapolis Exposition, one day last week.

H. J. Hodges, Book-keeper, Chicago, says: "I have been afflicted with Rheumatism and lame back for a number of years. I have used one bottle of McCaine's St. Paul Chemical Oil, and have experienced such a remarkable improvement in my condition that I cheerfully recommend Chemical Oil." By druggists.

Miss Allen was killed by a Manitoba train near Melrose.

We did not know but that our daughter would die every minute from inflammatory rheumatism. I began giving Athlophoros to her. In two days she was around and did not suffer a pain. Mrs. C. W. Brown, 143 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The free delivery system has been ordered to be established at Winona on Oct. 1.

Mrs. G. W. Burdick, 2208 18th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., says "she have always a good word for Brown's Iron Bitters." It cured her of diseases peculiar to her sex and catarrh of the bladder, there is nothing better for kidney and urinary affections.

The lumber mills at Crookston and vicinity shut down, owing to a scarcity of logs.

The bank clearings in Minneapolis are about $500,000 per day.

Save you wagons, your horses and your patience by using Frazer Axle Grease.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, at the close of next congress, will have served eighteen years in the senate. His brother was senator twelve years previously to Thomas F.'s election.

For removing dandruff and curing all scalp diseases, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Ague Cure is acknowledged to be the standard remedy for fever and ague.

Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor.

A political gathering occurred in St. Paul Wednesday, the 1st inst. It was composed of leading representatives of the Farmers' alliance; of the State grange, of the Knights of Labor and the trades and labor assemblies of St. Paul and Minneapolis. No third party was organized, though there was a strong feeling toward such action, but it was deferred until the later meeting to be held on the 23d Sept. There was a great deal of discussion, after which an address to the people was presented and signed by Ignatius Donnelly and a dozen other gentlemen, representing the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor, etc. It contained two long series of resolutions, embodying the demands of the farmers and the Knights of Labor, and making provision for presenting those resolutions to the conventions of both the great political parties, and "ask the adoption of the same as part of the platform of each of the said parties, and that furthermore, as platforms amount to little if the officers nominated are secretly or openly hostile to the same, that it shall be the duty of the said committee, in presenting said resolutions, to earnestly request both of said political parties to nominate men who are clearly and unequivocally in favor of maintaining popular rights against the encroachments of capitalists, etc."

The committee appointed to present these resolutions to the other conventions will report to a convention of the farmers and laboring men of the state, to be held in St. Paul on the 23d day of September, 1886, to convene at 10 o'clock a. m. In the said convention the primary representation shall be of the membership of the organizations of the Farmers' alliance, the Knights of Labor and kindred associations of laboring men, and the granges of the Patrons of Husbandry of this state. Each of said bodies shall be represented by one delegate for the organization itself, and one additional delegate for each hundred members or major fractions thereof embraced in the association.

Dakota School Statistics.

The sixteenth annual report of the territorial superintendent of instruction, Hon. A. S. Jones, shows:

Total expenditures, $1,814,212.40. Of this amount $694,659.84 was for school houses and sites; $500,081.56 for teachers' wages; total common school expenses, $1,594,695.32. Expended for University at Vermillion, $39,400; university, Grand Forks, $48,700; agricultural college, Brookings, $33,700; normal school, Madison, $23,600; normal school, Spearfish, $2,500; deaf mute institute, Sioux Falls, $16,000; school of mines, Rapid City, $12,750. The population of school age Jan. 1, 1885, was 87,563; enrolled in public schools, 69,085; value of permanent school property, $2,187,850. Twenty-two states are led by Dakota in expenditures for the public schools. Thirteen have a less number of public schools than Dakota. The population to each school house is 151.

Down With High Prices.

This is the motto of the Chicago Scale Co. They have not only reduced the prices of all kinds of scales over 50 per cent., but they now sell nearly a thousand other articles in the same proportion. Among them Portable Forges, Blacksmith's Tools, Sales, Buggies, Sewing Machines, &c. Send to Chicago for their Price Lists, or see them at the Minneapolis Exposition.

A story was current in New York that Gov. Hill had determined to remove Com-

3 months treatment for 50 cents. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Two Mormon preachers are at work in Douglass and Genoa, Olmstead county.

WHY go limping around with your boots run over. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep them straight?

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA" made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

BURNS and Scalds are instantly rendered painless, and invariably cured without a scar, by the use of Carbolisalve, the great skin remedy. 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Scientific Earthquake Speculations.

London Cable: A special cause for interests on this side of the water in the earthquake disturbances on the North American continent has been given by the lecture of Prof. Dawson, and its speedy illustration by events which were virtually coincident. The scientist's address before the British association has occasioned a great deal of comment in connection with the Charleston earthquake. It was delivered before any news arrived in England of the shocks experienced along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and his remarks were considered to have been almost prophetic when he said that it was possible there would soon be, or might even now be in progress, a new settlement of the bed of the Atlantic ocean, especially on its western side, and that there would possibly be at the same time renewed volcanic action on the eastern margin of the ocean. Both these things have apparently taken place, and this fact is much talked of as a verification of the computations of scientific investigation.

Delays Are Dangerous.

The time to take a medicine is when nature gives her first warning. That tired feeling is often the forerunner of serious disease, which may be warded off if you attend to yourself in time. Don't wait till your system is all run down and you are obliged to stop work, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will purify, vitalize and enrich your blood, create an appetite and tone the digestive organs, cure headache, biliousness and dyspepsia, rouse and regulate the liver and kidneys, and give strength to the whole body.

"I have seen the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla in use in the Massachusetts State Prison, and have also used it in my family with perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be everything that is claimed for it." A. W. KEENE, deputy warden, State Prison, Charleston, Mass.

"Having been afflicted with a complication of disorders, the result of impure blood, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the result was perfectly satisfactory." Mrs. J. BARTON, New Haven, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

RHEUMATIC, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, instantly relieved by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

COLT REPEATING 15 SHOT RIFLE

Just Half the Factory Price! $12.50 Best Repeating Rifle in the World. 44-Caliber. M'F'R'S CHAMPION Guns, Am. Bull-Dog, Defender Revolvers, Bean's Patent Police Goods, &c. Send 6 cents for Illustrated 84-Page Catalogue. JOHN P. LOVELL'S SONS, Boston, Mass. Established 1840.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

Leading Nos.: 14, 048, 130, 135, 333, 161.
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other: J. P. Allen
ST. PAUL, MINN. Druggist & Chemist

ESTABLISHED 1879.

SHIP YOUR WHEAT TO WOODWARD & COMPANY,
42 CORN EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS.
AND HAVE SOLD IN THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET,
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in *any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. **The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption,** both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. **Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms,** and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES,** and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, **who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes.** The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. **INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine,** and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE. **STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.**—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. **Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia,** or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, **Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. **HERNIA** (Breach), or **RUPTURE,** no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and **permanently cured** by our specialists, **without the knife and without dependence upon trusses.** Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE. Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MISS ELIZA A. HUDSON, Claremont, Minn., says, having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Weak Stomach, Heartburn and other painful affections arising from indigestion, she unhesitatingly recommends it.

MRS. NELLIE ADAMS, 519 St. Paul St., St. Paul, Minn., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia of long standing and I have had no return of the symptoms of the disease."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

PENICK'S CORN EXTRACTOR cures BUNIONS. Druggists sell it, or by mail 25c. of W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. CORNS

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PENSIONS procured. 16 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience

CANCER. A new treatment. No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. W. C. Payne, Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

WANTED GOOD MAN

energetic worker; business in his section. Salary $70. References. Am. Manufacturing House, 11 Barclay st. N. Y.

4% LONG LOANS. To stand as long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Send 6 cents for particulars, Loan forms, etc. Name this paper. T. S. Gardner, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, O.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

30,000 CARPENTERS

Farmers, Butchers and others SAW FILERS use our LATE MAKE of to file Hand, Rip, Butcher, Buck, Pruning and all kinds of Saws, so they cut better than ever. Two Filers free for $1. Illustrated circulars FREE. Address E. ROTH & BRO., NEW OXFORD, Penn.

Many Years

Mr. R. Foster, 320 Main street, Terre Haute, Indiana, suffered from Neuralgia and found no relief till he used ATHLOPHOROS, then in one day's time the pain was all gone. It will give prompt relief in all cases of Neuralgia. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

THE ONLY BAGGER IN THE WORLD.

$50 REWARD

will be paid for any Grain Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent MONARCH Grain and Seed Separator and Bagger or our Improved Warehouse Mill which we offer cheap. Price List mailed free.

NEWARK MACHINE CO. Columbus, Ohio.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.* At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

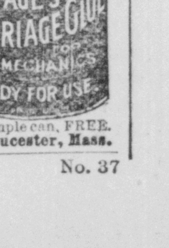
1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS. *London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.*

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.



NEW GOODS. FALL STOCK.

DAY & MEAGHER,

Have Just Opened an Immense New

STOCK OF CLOTHING

Underwear, Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Etc., in the Latest Fall styles, direct from the manufactory, at BOTTON PRICES.

DAY & MEAGHER,

Wholesale. Retail.

FRANK JARBOE,

JEWELER

A Superb Stock

In all Lines.

Watches, Clocks,

AND JEWELRY,

Carefully Repaired by Skilled workmen on short notice.

ENGRAVING DONE.

Agent For the Celebrated Fredonia Railroad Watch.

DO YOU WANT

BOOTS OR SHOES.

If so, call on

H. S. Totton

Sleeper Block, Front Street,

And he will show you the most complete and finest stock of goods ever brought to this city.

Fine Goods & Low Prices.

Everything marked down to hard pan. Manufacturing and repairing department in connection,

THE POPULAR

New Grocery Store

On Front Street,

In Dettelbach's old Stand

Is the place to buy your

SupplieS !

We are daily receiving fresh Garden Vegetables, Straw berries, and all the luxuries going.

Our Stock of Canned Goods is complete. Also Dried Fruit.

First-class Dairy Butter a Specialty.

M. SPRAGUE

Proprietor.

WHITE & WHITE,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

☞Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News

Trunks and Valises at Westfalls.

Ladies goat shoes for $1 at L. J. Cale's

C. A. Gilman was in the city Monday.

Latest styles of dress goods at L. J. Cale's.

J. S. Gardner has been in Minneapolis this week.

Calicoes three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

Miss Millie Davis, of Duluth, is visiting Brainerd friends.

Jerome Hill, of Gull River, died Wednesday at that place of typhoid fever.

They say that Ed. Rhodes reports a brand new boy at his house since Sunday.

Al. Ferris went down to the district fair at St Cloud Wednesday night.

Big lot of calicoes at Cohen Bros. for three cents a yard.

Fred Stanley and W. S. McClennehan were visitors at the St. Cloud Fair yesterday.

The Cloquet Pine Knot says that Nels Wilson of that city has moved to Brainerd.

H. B. Morrison has 300 men working in the woods north of Motley getting out ties.

Go to Westfall's and see the $2.00 or $3 shoes. Seamless vamp and sole leather counter.

Fred Bradbury was called to Anoka Tuesday morning on account of the serious illness of his father.

Big lot of calicoes at Cohen Bros. for three cents a yard.

Mrs. Wm. Seelye has been visiting with her mother, Mrs, Hayden, at Champlin, for some days.

The men who have been engaged in filling the Northern Pacific yards at Duluth have returned to Brainerd.

W. M. Fuller, the genial politician and newspaper rustler from Little Falls, looked in on us a second last Saturday.

Miss Lillie Wilson, who has been spending the summer at Chicago and Lake Bluff, returned home last Saturday.

Charley Metcalf hands out the cigars without the least protest. It's a boy, and the young man arrived last Sunday.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 23rd, the Workingmen's Club of this city, will hold a meeting to put in nomination a county ticket.

There will be a free lecture at the Baptist church Monday evening, Sept. 13th, by "Uncle" Boston W. Smith, on "What I saw in the south,"

The Hook and Ladder company will give a a dance at the Villard hotel on the evening of the 22d of this month. Tickets are only $1.00 and everybody is invited.

W. H. Onstine is now engaged in the post office drug store as prescription clerk, having been tendered the position made vacant by the death of Frank O'Brien.

In gents' stiff and soft hats our stock is not only large but exceedingly well selected. We can show you all the novelties direct from the leading New York Hatters. DAY & MEAGHER.

The invitations have been issued announcing the wedding of Mr. A. J. Coutu and Miss Belle Gardner, to take place on the evening of the 15th, at the residence of J. K. Pierce.

A union normal class for the study of the Bible was formed Thursday evening at the Baptist church. The next meeting will be at the Baptist church next Tuesday evening.

Officer Shontell received the sad news on Wednesday of the death of his father in Vermont. The announcement was not entirely unlooked for as the deceased was an aged gentleman and had been in poor health for some time.

J. C. Congdon, of Brainerd, was up during last week looking to his farm on section four in the town of Fairfax. He is a gentleman we would like to see located among us, and we therefore hope he may yet conclude to further improve his farm and make it his home.—Crookston Chronicle.

Samual Reardin, of Long Lake, dropped dead at St, Cloud yesterday from heart disease. Mr. Reardin was 65 years of age and had gone to that city to have some pension papers made out. The remains were brought to Brainerd to-day and taken to Losey & Dean's undertaking rooms where they were prepared for burial.

Miss F. Louise Smith has been appointed superintendent of the fine art department at the coming county fair vice Mrs. Biyins, who has found it impossible to serve in that capacity. Persons haying articles which they desire to exhibit in the fine art or domestic department, can have them taken to the grounds and arranged if they will leave the articles at W. A. Smith's store, or at McFadden & Johnson's.

John Proud, formerly of this city, but late of Kansas City, is visiting friends here.

Fred W. Hill, special agent of the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York, is in the city visiting with Fred Parker.

Johnny Burns, who has been laid up for some time, has so far recovered as to be able to get out onto the streets once more.

Here's a bargain--Calicoes, prints, calicoes, kalikers, calikoes, three cents a yard, THREE CENTS FOR ONE YARD, at Cohen Bros.

The Globe says that Daniel Butler, of Brainerd, was held for trial Monday by Commissioner Cardazo for selling liquor to Indians and committed to jail in default of $300 bail.

Westfall carries Field, Thayer & Co's Boots and Shoes. Call for the Dongola Kid Shoe. It is the nicest dress shoe ever worn. Hand Sewed.

A man at Hugh Riddle's livery barn got up and walked out of the up-stairs window Wednesday night in his sleep, falling some ten or twelve feet to the platform below, and receiving quite serious injuries.

H. Hoetger, representing Math Hoetger, Elkhart, Indiana, will be in the city at the Commercial hotel on the 25th and 26th with a full line of samples of tailoring goods and parties desiring to order suits are invited to call and examine his goods. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. 1 w.

The Little Falls fire department has invited the Brainerd fire laddies and also the band to attend their annual parade next week Friday. The legislative district convention meets at that place the same day, and the town will be full of politicians and a very large time is expected. The boys meet to-morrow night to decide.

Day & Meagher have just rec'd a large invoice of Cooper Wells & Co's celebrated wool Hosiery, made at St. Joseph, Mich. Our line comprises all grades from the heaviest ribbed goods for Lumberman to the finest cashmere for Ladies and Children. This is known to be the best wearing hosiery on the market and the price is very reasonable.

A musical entertainment has been gotten up by the different organizations to which the late Joseph Midgeley belonged to take place at the opera house on the evening of the 25th, the entire proceeds to go as a benefit to Mrs. Midgeley and family. This entertainment will undoubtedly be one of the finest ever offered to the people of Brainerd and the cause in which it is gotten up will make it a suscess from the start. Tickets will be sold the coming week, the price being $1.00, which will admit a lady and gentleman. Half tickets admitting children under 12 will be 25 cents. The programme will be published next week.

Big lot of calicoes at Cohen Bros, for three cents a yard.

Frank O'Brien, the prescription clerk at Cable's drug store, and who was confined to his bed for two weeks with typhoid fever, died at the Sanitarium last Sunday morning. His mother and brother arrived on Saturday afternoon in time to see him before he died, and we are informed that he knew them, although he had been unconscious some time before, The remains were taken to his home at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on Monday. The deceased was a young man highly respected by his large circle of friends in this city. He had been employed in this city for some months, coming here from Milwaukee, and his early death is much regretted.

Calicoes three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

Calicoes three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

An innovation in the Shoe line, a cross between a shoe and a moccasin made of solid sole leather, with a double sole and heel, an oil gaiter top and entirely impervious to water, intended for sportsmen and cruisers, can be found at DAY & MEAGHER'S.

Died.

TITUS--In this city, on Sunday evening Sept. 5th, of consumption, W. H. Titus, aged 40 years.

Mr. Titus had been a victim of the disease for nearly two years. He had been a resident of this city for some five years, having come here from Waupaca Co. Wis, to accept a position with the railroad company. He was born in New York state, and served in the war with the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, and was a pensioner at the time of his death, his pension having been raised from $8 to $30 a month a short time previous to his death. Mr. Titus had served two years on the East Brainerd police force, and his resignation was made necessary on account of failing health; The deceased was a brother of Mrs. A. P. Farrar, of this city, He leaves a wife and six children, the oldest of which is married, The funeral was held on Sunday, the G. A. R, Post, of which he was a member, having charge of the services,

Ladies who have not seen our $4.50 hand turned French Kid Shoe, should call at once as they are going out rapidly. DAY & MEAGHER.

Westfall makes "merchant tailoring" a specialty. Measures taken and suits made on short notice.

A Good Teacher.

The Ada Journal speaks thusly of a former Brainerdite:

Mr. S. A. Farnsworth has made a contract with the St. Paul School Board to take the principalship of the Cleveland School in that city on a salary of $1,200 a year. It is an eight room school, one of the largest in the city. Mr. Farnsworth is known as one of the best educators in this northern country. He has taught in Brainerd, Crookston and Ada and is highly spoken of every where. He has brought the Ada school to a high state of perfection. This change is St. Paul's gain and Ada's loss. The niggardly and picayunish policy of our new school board has lost us one of the best teachers in the state.

Fresh roasted peanuts every day at Smith's, corner 5th a Front street.

Our stock of heavy cassimere and flannel shirts was never as large as at present, we have lately added many new and attractive styles. DAY & MEAGHER.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

The demand for young men and women with a knowledge of these arts is constantly increasing. There is no field of employment more suited to women, and none so remunerative.

The best and largest school in the Northwest devoted exclusively to teaching these arts, is Bower's school of shorthand, Minneapolis Its graduates are in demand by business firms, on account of their well-known ability. Mr. Bower is a well-known professional court stenographer, and has placed many pupils in positions after three months' study. Shorthand is successfully taught by mail, the catalogue with full information is sent on application.

Our Aldermen in Session.

The regular meeting of the City Council was called on Monday night with a full attendance excepting Ald. Hemstead. After reading the minutes and disposing of other preliminary matters the Council considered the report of the Third ward Street Commissioner and allowed his bill of $122. The report of the Chief of Police for August showed that the fines collected amounted to $191, and the report was placed on file. A bill from James Hawkins for laying sidewaks and crosswalks was referred to the street committee. The Council then opened their heart and allowed jurors bills of $2.00 which no doubt the intelligent jurors had earned in mileage fees getting their 50 cent orders signed and brought before the Council. We speak of this from the fact that we still have in our possession an order for 50 cents for a half day's attendance on a city case and which bears across the face of it the legend "Ordered not paid by the City Council." The following bills were then allowed:

Pay roll, city officers, August....	$257.49
John Hughes, boarding prisoners.	21.86
J. McCarthy, team work.....	3.00
W. Steele, two days work........	3.00
R. K. Whiteley, surveying....	17.50
F. A. Whiteley..........	3.75
G. W. Holland, half day's work for man..........	75
Brainerd Tribune........	5.08
M. L. Schwartz, 30 chairs.......	15.00
P. D. Davenport, balance claimed	4.00
M Maloney, 3 days team work...	9.00
Wm. Holmes, repairs on sidewalk	2.50

The bills referred were, J. J. Howe & Co., $75.95 for explanation; A. S. McIntyre $28.50 to the jail committee.

R. K. Whiteley made a report of work done in extending Oak street and a map of the street which was accepted, and the purchasing committee was instructed to procure a book for the field notes for the city surveyor. The matter of placing a street lamp in the centre of Gregory square was brought up and after hearing the report of Ald. Keene on same, the lamp was ordered to be placed there and the janitor ordered to take care of it. The matter of dividing the $161.59, received from the State Auditor between the four fire companies who belonged to the State Association was acted on and the money ordered to be paid over.

A remonstrance was brought in asking that the resolution ordering a sidewalk on both sides of Kingwood street to be reconsidered so far as it relates to the south side of the street. A motion was made by Ald. Gardner and seconded by Ald. Percy that the remonstrance be accepted and filed and the walk ordered completed by Oct. 1st, 1886, which was carried. A sidewalk was also ordered to be built on the north side of Kindred street between First avenue and the east end of the ravine bridge before Oct. 15, 1886; and that a six foot sidewalk be built on both sides of Second avenue in East Brainerd between Kindred and Prescott streets before Oct. 15, 1886.

The matter of a Fourth ward Policeman was referred to the Mayor, and the Council adjourned.

New lot of prints, three cents a yard at Cohen Bros.

Gentlemen should examine Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's $500 French Calf, hand-sewed shoe, before buying other makes for durability, style and fit it has no equal. For sale by Day & Meagher.

Crow Wing Cullings.

F. O. Sibley has returned home.

Guy Raymond is nursing a sore hand.

W. H. Everest was a visitor at the state fair.

The prairie chickens have nearly all disappeared before the hand of the relentless hunter.

Hazel nuts are very plenty in this part of the town and the boys are laying in large stores for the winter.

The frosts have killed everything green but fortunately the corn is all ripe and the damage was not great.

Why don't our people form a society for the protection of game and prevent this wholesale slaughter every season.

The new depot is commenced at last and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. It will supply a want that has been long felt by our citizens.

Haying is still in progress and although the crop is light the meadows are so dry that all there is will be cut, making hay quite plenty in this part of the town.

JINKS.

(NOTE.—These items were received too late for publication last week.—ED.)

Gull River Crumbs.

There is more sickness in this town than was ever known an any one time before. Typhoid fever is raging, there being five cases.

Henry O'Brien was taken to the N. P. sanitarium last Saturday with typhoid fever.

Thad Gourd left or his home in Central Illinois last Saturday night, he being threatened with the fever.

We are enjoying a series of concerts in our town just now which are being conducted by Mrs. Hugh Hall.

Walter Benson is slaughtering prices on groceries. He says when the others gets to bucking him he will always go one better.

Seth Philips gave another dance at his place last Saturday evening and a general good time was reported.

Mr. Horr's family has moved back to Minneapolis.

Hugh Hall reports men very scarce, and it is difficult for him to get men enough to run the mill with.

The farmers of this vicinity are making quite extended preparations to exhibit their produce and stock at the coming Crow Wing county fair.

John Olson, of Pillager, is very low with fever.

MAX.

Rewarded By Prayer.

The Little Falls Transcript tells the tale in the following item:

Rus Spark's confidence in the efficacy of prayer is rewarded. A vigorous son, weighing 10½ pounds, arrived at his home last Sunday. Mother and son are doing well and the proud sire flourisheth like unto a green bay tree.

Having bought our underwear direct from the mills this season and saved the profits of all middle men, we shall be able to give our customers an advantage of from 15 to 25 per cent. on all winter goods in this line. DAY & MEAGHER.

For good goods at reasonable prices go to Westfall's. He can supply you with anything you wish in Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, etc., etc.

A full line of boy's single pants just received at Leopold Bros.

Smith's invoice of candy makes the mouth of the average confectionery lover water. The stock is complete and was put upon the shelves yesterday. Fresh and novel, and of varities that would puzzel the brain to enumerate. Call at the corner of Fifth and Front streets and see for yourselves.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 7th, 1886.

Pursuant to adjournment the board of commissioners met. Meeting called to order at 10 a. m., full board present.

Minutes of regular meeting held July 26 were read and approved.

The following bills were allowed:

P. Mertz, conveying Julia Ellis and James Hailett to reform school..	$40 20
P. Mertz, fees in case state vs. "Bungy Buck," Indian.........	10 00
P. Mertz, Fees for arresting and committing D C Brady..........	76 45
S F Alderman, issuing personal tax warrants, etc...............	22 70
Geo D Barnard & Co, books, blanks, etc. for county offices...	82 30
Brainerd Dispatch, printing proceedings of commissioners and board of equalization...........	121 50
F G Sundberg, cash paid for ticket and freight charges on household goods for pauper..........	16 30
P Mertz, board and care of prisoners and jailor's fees, Aug. 1886..	94 60
Brainerd Tribune, printing and stationery..........	7 75
C Cross, custodian county bridge across the Mississippi, July and August, 1886..................	30 00
J D Barstow, board and care of Chas Mills, pauper.............	2 50
A E Veon, digging grave for Crandall's child, pauper............	5 00
Ted Newman, attending C. D. Wood, pauper................	14 25
A S McIntire, repairing waterworks county jail	3 85
Daniel Homes, services drawing grand and petit jurors.........	3 00
C P Jones, building bridge across the Nokay Sebie river as per contract..........................	865 00
Losey & Dean, burial of Wrex's child pauper..................	11 50
J E Wilson, expressage paid May, June, July and August, 1886....	6 05
R K Whiteley, locating etc. bridge across the Nokay Sebie.........	12 00
A P Farrar, inspecting bridge across Nokay Sebie river........	5 40
J S Gardner, inspecting bridge across Nokay Sebie river........	5 40
J M Martin, inspecting bridge across Nokay Sebie river.	5 40
A P Farrar, fees and mileage attending three commissioner's meetings..................	9 60
J S Gardner, fees and mileage attending three commissioner's meetings..................	9 60
J M Martin, fees and mileage attending three commissioner's meetings..................	16 20
J S Gardner, examining grade across the outlet of Crow Wing Lake..................	5 60

The petition of a number of freeholders praying to have a county road viewed, located and surveyed, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the north line of township forty-four (44), north of range thirty (30) to intersect the Brainerd and Mille Lacs county road as described in petition, was on motion, granted.

The auditor was instructed to communicate with L. Engberg, treasurer of the Society of Mercy, Vasa, Minn., and request him to arrange, if possible, to have some responsible parties adopt the four Coulson children now being cared for by said society at the expense of Crow Wing county.

The petition of W. H. Hayward, asking for a license to construct and maintain three dams across Mud Creek, in townships 142 and 143, north of range 26, Cass county, for the purpose of sluicing logs, timber and lumber, said license to authorize him, the said W. H. Hayward, to collect a fee of six (6) cents per thousand (1000) feet was on motion granted.

The bond of W. H. Hayward to the county commissioners of Crow Wing county for 1000 dollars was, on motion, approved, and the county auditor was instructed to issue a license to the said W. H. Hayward.

The following were on motion received and ordered placed on file:

Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 7th, 1886.

We the County Commissioners of Crow Wing County, have examined the bridge constructed across the Nokay Sebie river in Sec. 10, Tp. 43, R. 31, by C. P. Jones, of Minneapolis, and find the work to have been done in a satisfactory manner and is in accordance with agreement and said bridge is hereby accepted.

Brainerd, Minn., Sept. 7th, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Crow Wing county:

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned Board of Auditors respectfully submit to you the following report:

That on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1886, we examined the books of the Auditor and Treasurer and find in the hands of the Treasurer the following amounts to the credit of the several counties as follows:

Crow Wing county............	$18922.68
Cass county....................	3,193.84
Itasca county....................	748.70
	$22,865.22
Tax colleced from Sep. 1st to 4th (not dist.)................	$174.73
	$23,039.95

Accounted for by the Treasurer as follows:

Amt. on deposit in First National Bank................	$22,919.05
Amt. silver on hand..........	32.30
Amt. redeption order No. 30 paid	8.20
Amt. road and bridge fund orders paid..................	27.00
Amt. poor fund orderd paid..	13.40
Amt. wolf bounty orders paid	40.00
	23,039.95

We further certify that the different fund accounts in the office of the county Auditor and Treasurer were carefully examined by us and the balances as shown on their books Sept. 1st, 1886 were found to correspond and the same was found to be correct.

J. M. MARTIN,
S. F. ALDERMAN,
J. E. WILSON,
Auditing Board.

To the Honorable Board of Commissions of Crow Wing county:

GENTLEMEN:—You are hereby notified that the work has been completed on the county road between Deerwood and Bay Lake, for which one hundred ($100) dollars was appropriated at your meeting last May.--And you are furthermore requested to appoint one of your Hon. board to view said work.

ROBT. ARCHIBALD,
Chairman Board of Supervisors Town of Deerwood.

The petition of a number of freeholders asking for an additional appropriation for the purpose of making repairs on the Deerwood and Bay Lake county road. Was received and ordered placed on file.

A motion by which an appropriation of $35 was made Nov. 17th, 1885, for the relief of Mrs. N. A. Smith was on motion reconsidered.

In compliance with the requirements of an amendment to Sec. 92, Chapt. 7, G. S. 1878 (see Gen'l Laws 1885) the county of Crow Wing was divided into five Commissioners' districts as follows:

District No. 1—Ranges 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Township 43; ranges 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, of Township 44; ranges 28 and 29, of Township 45,

District No. 2--All of First ward, city of Brainerd.

District No. 3--All of Fourth ward, city of Brainerd.

District No. 4--All of Second ward, city of Brainerd.

District No. 5--Range 30, of Township 45; ranges 28, 29 and 30, of Township 46; ranges 28, 29 and 30, of Township 47; all of Third ward, city of Brainerd.

The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED. That the sum of $465 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the Road and Bridge fund in favor of C. P. Jones as part payment for bridge across the Nokay Sebie River.

RESOLVED. That the sum of twelve dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the Poor fund in favor of J. N. Nevers for defraying expenses of conveying Rebecca Farrell, pauper, to Minneapolis.

RESOLVED. That the sum of ten dollars per month be and the same is hereby appropriated from the Poor fund for the relief of Christina Olson, pauper, said amount to be paid monthly to F. G. Sunberg until otherwise ordered.

RESOLVED. That the interest, penalty and costs on certain lands in Township 55, R. 25, taxed in Itasca county be abated for the year 1884, on grounds that said lands are situated in Cass county.

RESOLVED. That the penalty on the 50 ft. off west end of lots, one to six Block 159 be abtaed the penalty having been erroneously added.

RESOLVED. That we recommend to the State Auditor an abatement of the personal tax of Walter Davis of $1000 on goods and merchandise on the ground that he was not in possession of the amount so raised by the board of Equalization as shown by affidavit on file.

RESOLVED. That the County Auditor request the Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Brainerd to pay in to the County Treasurer all fines and monies paid in and collected for or on account of any of the funds of said county and in case of his refusal or neglect so to do for thirty days, that the County Attorney is hereby instructed to make presentment in said case to the Grand Jury of said county.

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, October 5th, 1886.

J. E. WILSON,
Co. Auditor.

[Upon investigation by the County Attorney since the above resolution was passed he is satisfied that Judge Douglas has under the instruction of City Attorney turned all fines and penalties for prosecutions under Gen'l Laws over to the city of Brainerd--The provisions of the city Charter requiring this to be done under the City Attorney's construction. This would relieve Judge Douglas from any misconstruction as to having evaded the law.]

C. B. SLEEPER,
County Attorney.

Notice.

The attention of all persons concerned is respectfully called to the fact that all real estate upon which taxes are due for the year 1883, and sold at tax sale Sept. 15th, 1884, will become absolute property of the state September 16th, 1886.

J. E. WILSON,
County Auditor.

Get a cool drink of lemonade at Smith's for five cents. Remember the place, corner of Fifth and Front streets.

An Exposure.

THE "BOUVIER" OF THE TRIBUNE NONE OTHER THAN THE PERJURED PRIEST IN LEAGUE WITH NATHALIE TURGEON, DENOUNCED BY ONE OF HIS SUPERIORS AS A "LIAR" AND A "SLANDERER" AND FULLY EXPOSED THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF THE DISPATCH.

Father Vaudry will not condescend to bandy words with the well-known perjurer who vainly seeks to hide under the borrowed name of "Bouvier"—and who unblushingly eulogizes the traducers of his own Bishop, the Turgeons, yes, the traducers of the Bishop before the courts as a public defamer.

"Bouvier" is the very individual who came to Brainerd last winter to gather affidavits against his own protector, benefactor and Father—against the priest who reclaimed him from the street, fathered him, sent him to college and had him raised to the priesthood. And the monster who there stabbed his Father would fain pose before the Catholics of Brainerd as a model pastor.

Father Vaudry deems it a great honor to be publicly reviled by a now notorious perjurer, and especially such a perjurer, who whitewashes a courtesan and blackens the character of his own venerable Superior and Bishop in the same breath.

Does "Bouvier" forget that Father Nougaret, of Minneapolis, in a letter published in this paper and quoted by the Bishop, testifies that Oliver Turgeon (not only Nathalie but Oliver Turgeon himself) did appear in person before the Rector of St. Clotilda, Minneapolis, and complained to said Rector of a physical impediment to marriage? Does "Bouvier hear? Oliver Turgeon himself acknowledged to Father Nougaret that there did exist an impediment—which impediment was the sole and sufficient cause of his separating from Nathalie Turgeon.

Father Nougaret's letter is on record to give the lie to the "Bovier" and the Turgeon's who disgrace the church.

Pray, did Father Vaudry "seduce" the tearful Oliver into making that solemn declaration to Father Nougaret--which, of course, fully exonerates the Bishop and pastor of Brainerd? Was Oliver himself "seduced" and prevailed upon to go south "to lead an easy life" with "wretch Vaudry?"

The perjurer speaks of love-letters Well, the public will naturally conclude that he who is capable of perjury is also capable of forgery. Who so has read Fortier's letter to Father L. will agree that such a letter stamps its author as unworthy the name of Christian and much less of a priest.

And now, we invite the public of Brainerd to go and examine, at the office of the Brainerd Journal, a most palpable proof of Rev. "Bouvier's" audacious lie, viz, the original of the petition signed by the Catholics of Lambert, Polk C., Minn.

NOTICE OF PUBLCATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., August 26th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, clerk of the District Court of Crow Wing county, Minn. at Brainerd, on Monday October 4th, 1886, viz: John H. Bidding, for the w½ nw¼ and ne¼ nw¼ sec. 13, and sw¼ sw¼ sec. 12, township 43, range 32.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Reid, Wm. Lovejoy, Elias B. Northrup and E. E. Jones, of Fort Ripley, Crow Wing county, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

SALE OF PINE TIMBER ON STATE LANDS —STATE of Minnesota Land Office, St. Paul, Aug. 24, 1886. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public auction at the State Auditor's office in St. Paul on Friday, October 22, A. D. 1886, at at 10 o'clock a. m., the right to cut pine timber on state lands where the same is liable to damage by fire or otherwise, as may be determined by the commission created by section 4, chapter 269, General Laws 1885. W. W. BRADEN. Commissioner of the State Land Office. Sept. 3—Oct. 22.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

Pictures. Pictures. Pictures.

The Finest yet Received at

LOSEY & DEAN'S

Steel Engravings,

Artotypes and Pastels

At prices that will astonish.

Everybody Invited to Come and See Them.

NOTICE!

I shall Retire from business on or before

Jan. 1st, 1887,

And shall close out my entire stock at

Great BARGAINS

In DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, and my ENTIRE STOCK of GROCERIES. Will also rent my stOre No. 6, on long terms. Come and see me.

L. J. CALE.

E. W. LYNCH,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Sixth Street, Next to Paine's Market.

Fresh eggs and butter, and country produce bought and sold. The largest and most select line of canned goods in the city.

Confectionery, Cigars And Tobaccos.

Free Delivery. Give me a call and I will Guarantee you Satisfaction.

McFADDEN & JOHNSON,

Pioneer Druggists.

We are Sole Proprietors of the following well know Remedies, all of which we guarantee or money refunded:

Seymour's Sure Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Felons, etc.

Wonder of the World for Nervous Complaints, Headache, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Glass' Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. Try a package and be convinced.

Prescriptions Compounded With Care.

TOWNE-MCFADDEN BLOCK.

M. HAGBERG

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

FINE GLOVES,

—FOR—

Receptions, Parties, Street Wear, And Driving.

For Ladies and Gents, in all the Latest Shades and Colors, both in Dressed, Undressed Kid and Silk.

MRS. A. L. VROOMAN'S

Perfect Fitting Glove Store.

402, NICOLLET AVENUE.

Eugene Rimmell's Perfumes, Powders and Soaps a Specialty.

MINNEAPOLIS.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞Gloves Cleaned At Ten Cents Per Pair.